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Notes
on the
Cathedrals

14850

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Bath Abbey



THE ABBEY FROM NORTH PARADE BRIDGE.

14850

THE modern City of Bath was the Roman Aquae Sulis. Here the conquerors, attracted by the genial climate of the Avon valley, established themselves, and built not only a complete series of baths, but a magnificent temple to Sul Minerva. The baths, more or less altered, we can still see, but of the temple there remain only the fragments in the museum. Early Christian tradition tells of the foundation of a nunnery by King Osric at Bath in 676. A hundred years later Offa King of Mercia certainly established a college of secular canons here, who in the tenth century gave place to Benedictine monks. King Edgar came to Bath in the year 973 and was crowned in the Abbey Church on Whitsunday of that year. In commemoration of this event a citizen 'King of Bath' was elected on every Whitsunday, a custom which continued even to Leland's time.

From the Norman Conquest onward the history of Bath Abbey is closely knit to that of the Cathedral at Wells, and, although there have been many changes, the diocese to-day bears the historic title of Bath and Wells. The Abbey Church is therefore included in the series of *Notes on the Cathedrals*. John of Villula, a native of Tours (where as a doctor he had amassed a considerable fortune), was appointed Bishop of Wells in 1088 and removed the place of the see to Bath Abbey, the rights of which he had

THE ABBY FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



purchased from William Rufus. This removal caused serious discord between the men of the two places, and it was not until 1218 that the question was finally settled and the unbroken succession of Bishops of Bath and Wells began. John of Villula rebuilt the Abbey Church in considerable magnificence: a few fragments of this remain. The present building was begun by Bishop Oliver King who was translated from Exeter in 1495. He is said to have been moved to do this by a dream in which he heard a voice saying 'Let an Olive establish the crown and a King restore the church.' The representation of the vision was sculptured by the bishop on the west front of the Church. The building of the Church, which was shorter by the chancel than that of John of Villula, was continued by Prior William Birde and Prior Holloway, but before it was finished the Commissioners of Henry VIII arrived. Everything of value was sold, the building remaining roofless until 1572, and it was not until the time of Bishop Montague (1608-16) that the Church was fully restored.

In 1860 Sir Gilbert Scott was appointed architect, and between 1864 and 1874 the sum of £37,000 was expended on the building. Among other works was the vaulting in stone of nave and transept to match the choir, the plaster ceilings of Bishop Montague being removed, as were also the organ screen and galleries.

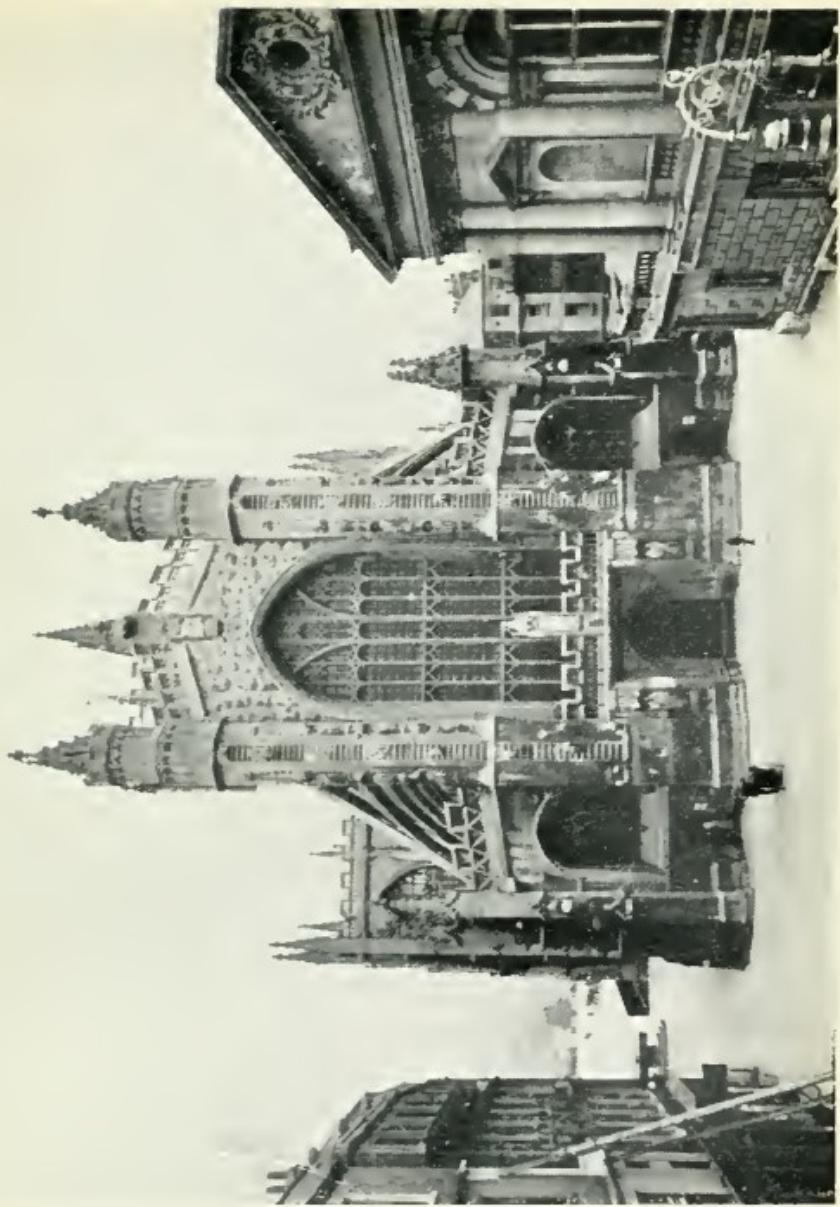
DIMENSIONS

Length 225 feet; width across transept 124 feet; height 78 feet. Height of tower 162 feet.

THE ABBEY AND GRAND PUMP ROOM.

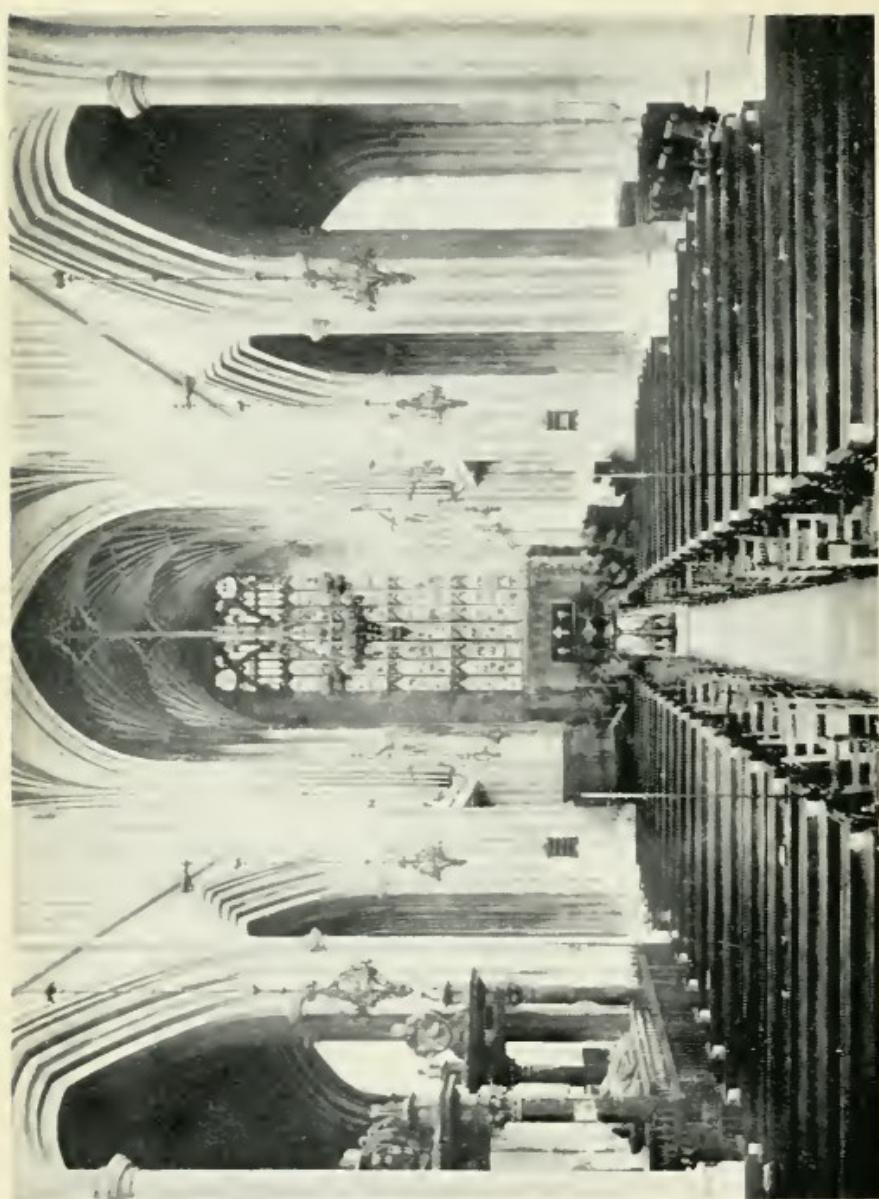


THE WEST FRONT.



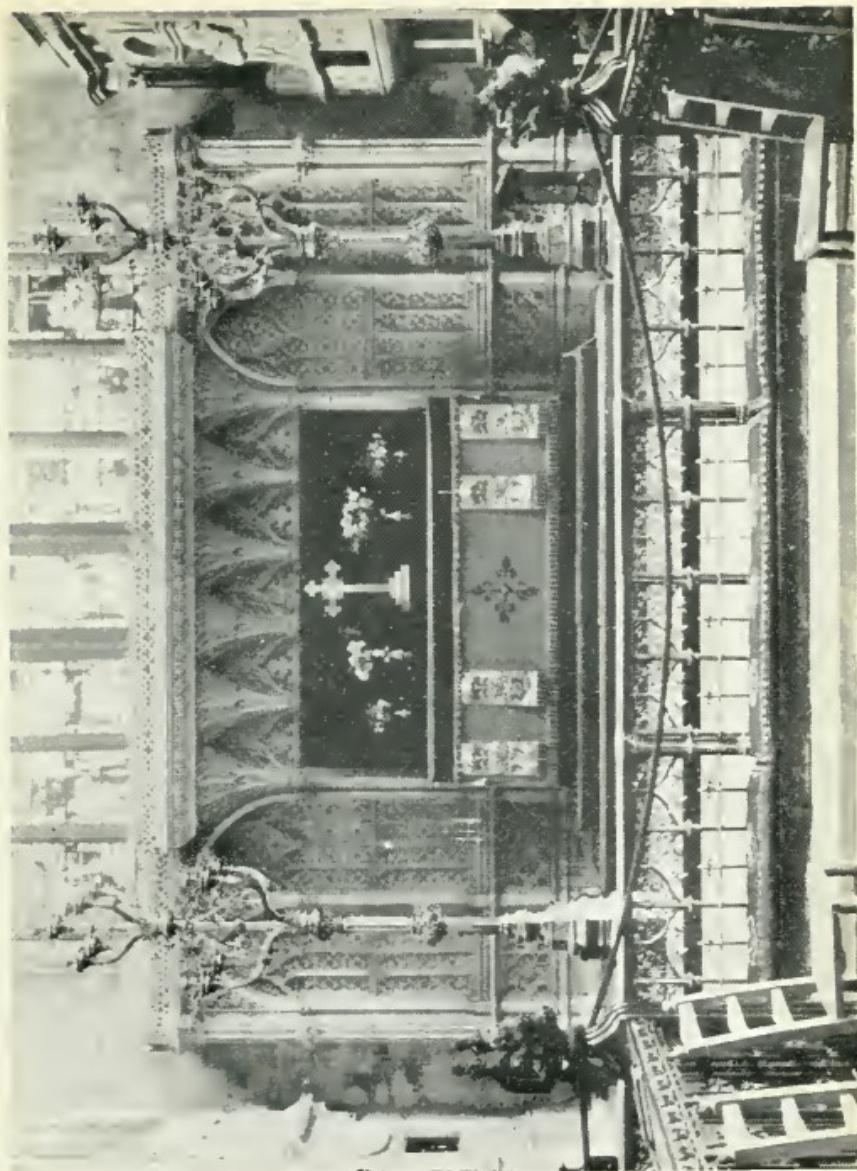
Engraving by
The Photocrom Co.,
London.

EASTWARD VIEW OF INTERIOR.



THE KEREDOS,

Engraving by
The Photographic Co.,
London.





THE WEST WINDOW.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
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PART OF ORGAN.

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QUIN'S MONUMENT.

MONUMENTS

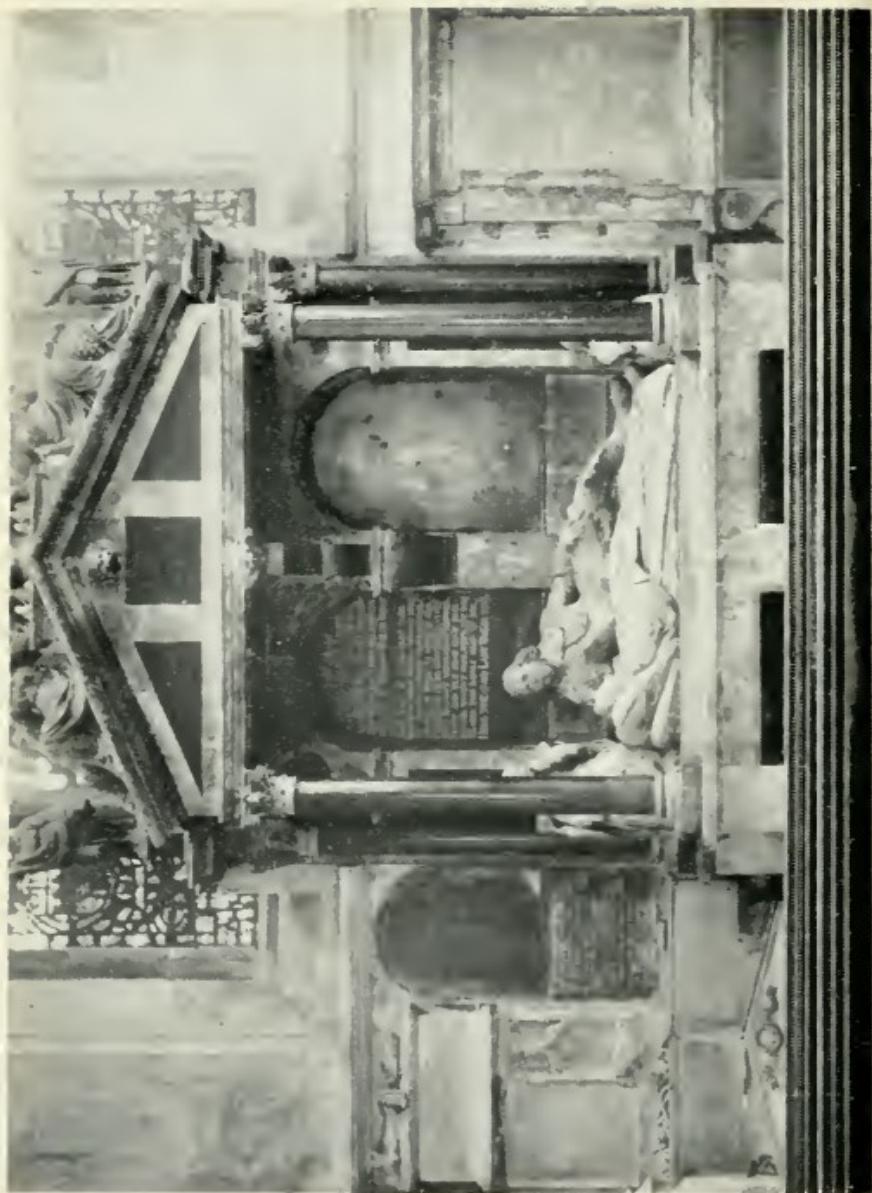
No church except Westminster Abbey contains so many monuments. The most important are those to Prior William Birde (1525) and Bishop Montague (1616). Others are to Bartholomew Barnes (1608); the wife of Sir William Waller of Civil Wars fame; Quin the actor (1760), with inscription by Garrick; Beau Nash (1761); John Palmer, a Bath brewer, who first suggested mail coaches; Hon. W. Bingham (*Flaxman*); William Hoare (1792) one of the first R.A.'s (*Chantrey*); Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton (*Chantrey*); Lady Miller (*Bacon*); Rauzzini, musician, teacher of Braham, and Incledon; Colonel Champion (*Nollekens*); Dr. Sibthorp (1796) Regius Professor of Botany at Oxford; Dr. Haweis (1820) founder of the London Missionary Society; Thomas Malthus (1834); and many others. So many in fact as to give rise to the couplet—

*These walls, so full of monument and bust,
Show how Bath waters serve to lay the dust.*



MONUMENT OF BISHOP MONTAGUE.

Engraving by
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Near this spot
are deposited the remains
of the

Rev'd THOMAS HAWEIS, LL.B. & M.D.

57 Years Rector

of All Saints, Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire:
Chaplain, and Principal Trustee

to the late

Countess of Huntingdon:

and

Founder of the Missionary Society.

He died

Feb^r. 11th 1820.

Aged 87.

The Southern savage lads he pitying view'd,
And urged the peaceful heralds on their way;
Through fruitless years the patient hope pursued,
Till glorious conquests crown'd the long delay.

As good old Simeon ere his spirit fled
Survey'd the promised branch from Jesse's rod.
So, HAWEIS beheld MESSIAH'S kingdom spread,
And then in peace departed hence to God.

Are there who glory in heroic fire?—
Behold the Christian on the bed of death,
Mark with what triumph bely men expire,
And catch the rapture of their parting breath.

With smiles he whisper'd, on the verge of flight,
'I go to glory! Death hath lost his sting!'—
I view the prospect all before me bright!—
Then bless'd his friends, and took immortal wing
Also in the family vault beneath are deposited
the remains of EMILY GOULD, Grand-daughter of the above
who died Nov^r 7th 1856, Aged 5 years

MONUMENT OF DR. HAWEIS.



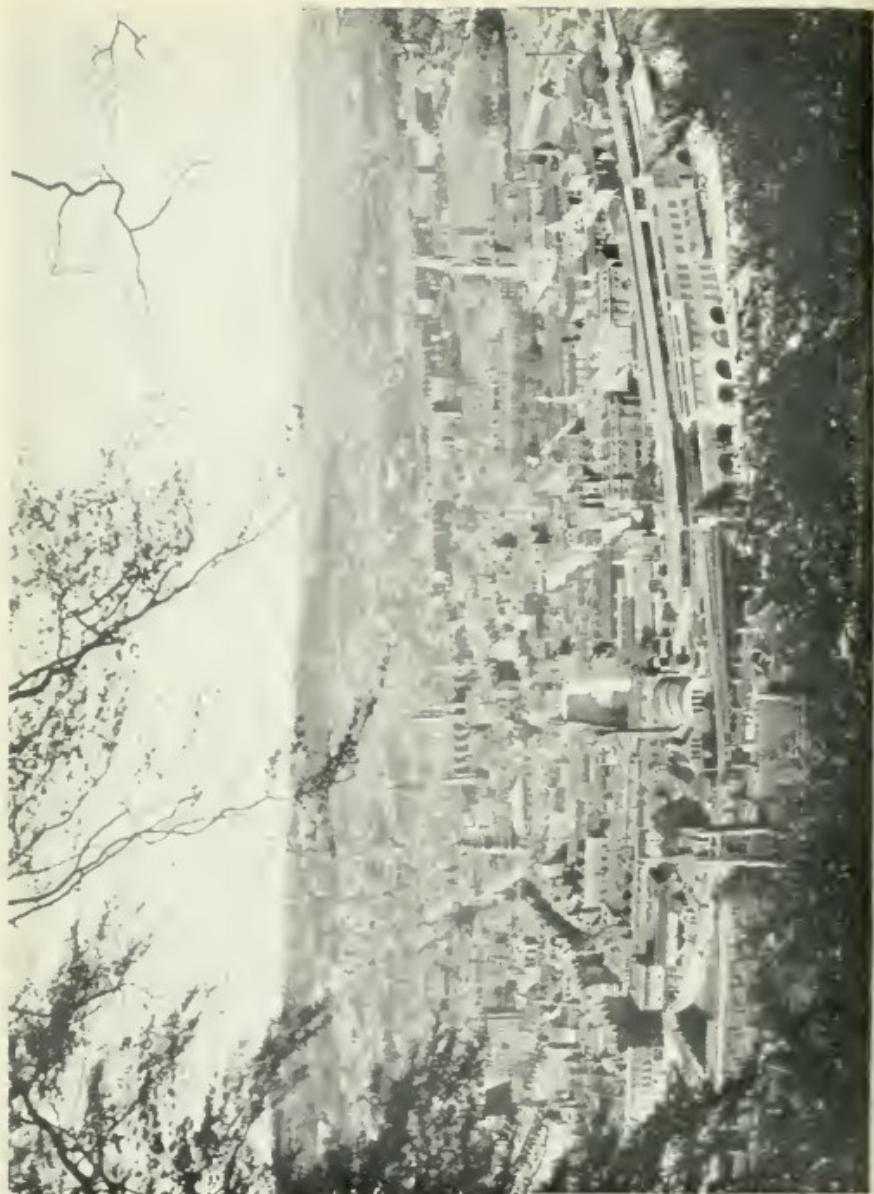
MONUMENT OF WILLIAM HOARE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

THE ABBEY FROM THE BATHS.



Engraving by
The Photocrom Co.,
London.



Bristol





THE WEST FRONT.

BRISTOL was one of the sees founded by Henry VIII, and like Oxford the Cathedral was originally the church of an Augustinian monastery. The monastery was founded in 1142 by Robert Fitzharding, afterwards Lord Berkeley. In 1148 the new building was so far ready that six monks from Wigmore were inducted. Fitzharding in 1155, by a charter which is still preserved in Berkeley Castle, received from Henry II the forfeited estate of Roger de Berkeley, and was thus enabled to complete the building with considerable elaboration. Fitzharding became a Canon of his own monastery, and died there in 1170. His descendants, the Barons of Berkeley, were great benefactors of the monastery, and many of them lie buried in the Cathedral.

Under Abbot Knowle (1306-1332) the greater part of the church was rebuilt. This Abbot refused to receive the body of the murdered Edward II which consequently was taken for burial to Gloucester. The king's tomb became a place of pilgrimage, and the offerings there made enabled the monks to adorn the church with exceptional magnificence. In 1538 the monastery was dissolved; four years later the church became the Cathedral of the new diocese of Bristol. So it continued until 1836 when it was united to Gloucester, and in 1884 was again made an independent see by Mr. Gladstone subject to the bishop's income (£3,000) being raised. This was accomplished in 1897.



THE CENTRAL TOWER AND SOUTH TRANSEPT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

The most stirring event in connexion with the see was the riot of 1831. On Sunday Oct. 30 the trouble began by the entrance into the city of Sir Charles Wetherell, the Recorder, an opponent of the Reform Bill. The palace of the Bishop, who had voted against the Bill, was fired and destroyed, the Cathedral itself being saved by the courage of the sub-sacrist, William Phillips.

There are some very great and interesting names in connexion with the City of Bristol, and with the Cathedral. That of Edward Colston the great philanthropist is recalled to all general readers at least once a year by the famous ‘Colston’ banquets. A window commemorates him in the Cathedral, and the south-west tower is dedicated to his memory. The north-west tower bears the name of Bishop Butler, one of the most distinguished English Churchmen. Born at Wantage of Dissenting parents in 1692 he was at Oriel College, Oxford in 1714, published his famous *Analogy of Religion* in 1736, and two years later was Bishop of Bristol. Here he remained for twelve years, holding at the same time the Deanery of St. Paul’s. He declined the primacy in 1747, was translated to Durham in 1750, and died at Bath 1752. The poet Southey was born in Bristol in 1774, and there is a monument to him in the Cathedral. He was buried at Keswick.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

Unusual number of windows in the tower—five on each side. The tower is not square. The absence of triforium, clerestory, and flying buttresses. Choir and aisles, and nave and aisles of uniform height. Skeleton vaulting of aisles. The monumental recesses. The east window—singularly beautiful in tracery and glass. *Misereres* of special interest. Glass among the best in England. Good modern work, both in glass and carving, largely by local artists. Moulding of doorway of Berkeley chapel, containing representation of ammonite. In the chapter-house, carving on coffin-slab which should be compared with similar work at Chichester. The chapter-house is now forty-two feet long; originally it was seventy-one feet.

BUILDING DATES

1142. Original church of Robert Fitzharding: there are considerable remains, including gateway to the abbot's lodging.
- 1155-70. The chapter-house, and the lower part of the great gateway. The latter may possibly have been rebuilt in the sixteenth century.
- 1216-34. The Elder Lady-chapel.
- 1250.c. Window in north transept—replaced later.
- 1290.c. East end of Elder Lady-chapel.
- 1298-1332. Norman choir replaced by existing building—Abbot Knowle.
- 1332-41. Chapels on south side of choir.
- 1466-71. *Decorated* work of transept. Central tower.
- 1480-1515. Transept window, and possibly lantern windows—Abbot Newland. Roof of north transept.
- 1515-26. Vaulting of south transept.
1540. Norman nave destroyed.
- 1536-37. Ornamental work of Lady-chapel.
1655. Repairs.
1670. Further repairs to church and prebends' houses.
- 1681-5. Church repaved by Edward Colston. East end of choir painted.
1831. Paving of chapter-house after riots.
1839. The reredos of Lady-chapel restored.
1847. East window restored.
1852. Restoration of the choir.
1860. Sir Gilbert Scott consulted.
1866. Mr. G. E. Street appointed architect.
1868. Present nave begun—finished 1877.
1888. Abbey gateway and tower restored under Mr. Pearson.
1890. North transept restored. The Colston window (the glass is by Powell).
1892. Central tower and Elder Lady-chapel restored.
1899. The reredos.
1903. The sedilia.

MONUMENTS

A tablet commemorates Robert Fitzharding. There are several monuments to members of the Berkeley family, among them, Thomas, Lord Berkeley (1243); Maurice, Lord Berkeley (1281); Thomas, Lord Berkeley (1321); Maurice, Lord Berkeley (1368). Other interesting memorials are to: Abbot Newbury (1473); Abbot Hunt (1481); the

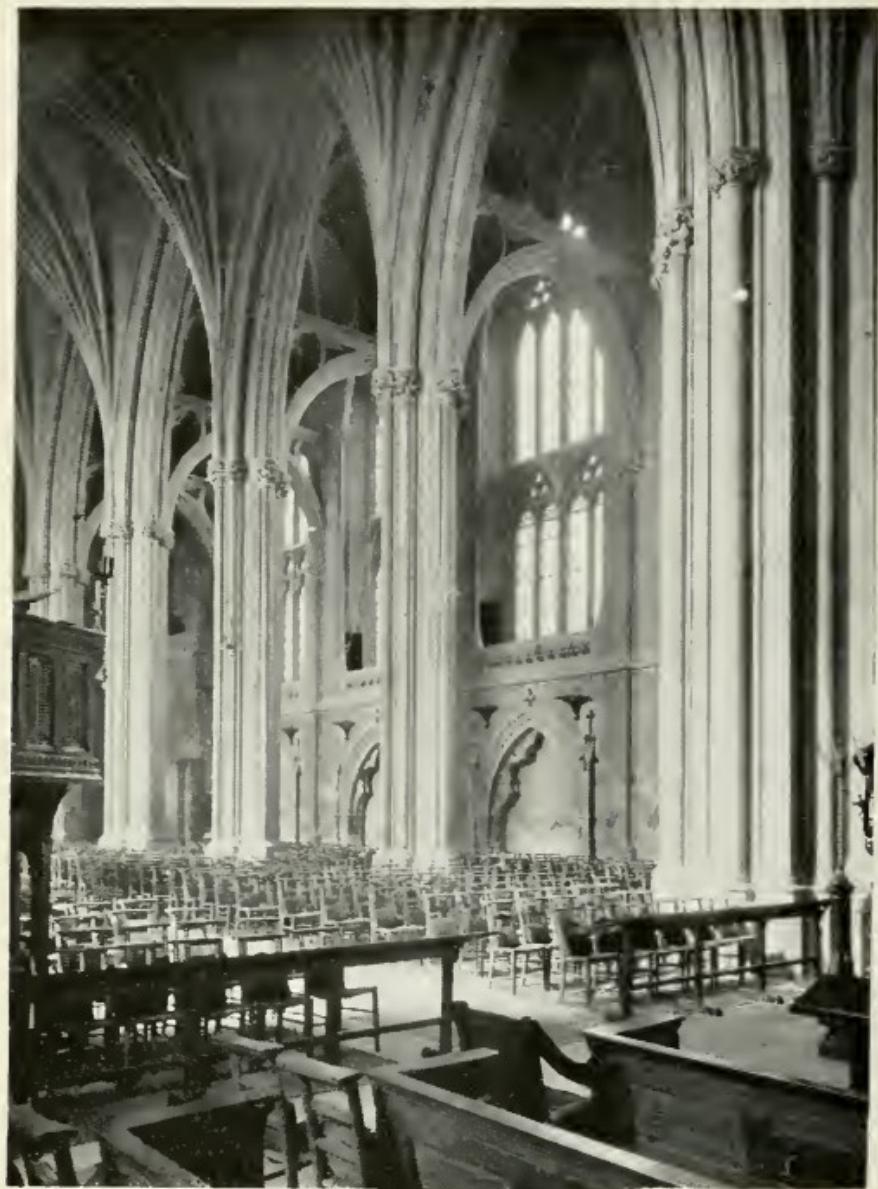
Newton Family; Sir Robert Codrington (1618), his wife and their seventeen children; Sir Charles Vaughan (1630); Mary Mason (1767) with lines by her husband, and Gray; William Powell (1769) the tragedian; Mrs. Draper, Sterne's *Eliza* who died in 1778 (*Bacon*); the father and mother of Macready the tragedian; The Rev. John Eagles, poet, and a translator of Homer; Catherine Vernon 'formed by nature to attract attention, and invite respect' (*Bacon*); Cowper's Lady Hesketh who died at Clifton (1807); Elizabeth Stanhope (*Westmacot*); Mrs. Crawford (*Chantrey*); Mrs. Middleton (*Bailey*); William Phillips, sub-sacrist of 1831; Southeby (1843) the poet; members of the Porter family including Jane and Anna Maria the novelists; Mary Carpenter (1877) the philanthropist; Catherine Winkworth authoress of *Lyra Germanica*; F. J. Fargus 'Hugh Conway' (1885) author of *Called Back*; Samuel Morley, M.P. for Bristol during the Gladstonian era; and W. Muller. Other monuments will be found under 'Historical Notes': the inscription on that of Bishop Butler is by Southeby.

DIMENSIONS

Total external length 300 feet. Nave: length 125 feet, width 69 feet, height 52 feet. Height of Tower 127 feet.



THE NAVE.



THE NAVE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.



SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

Engraving by
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London.



VAULTING IN THE VESTIBULE OF THE BERKELEY CHAPEL.

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London.



ENTRANCE TO LADY-CHAPEL.

Engraving by
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THE LADY-CHAPEL.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London



THE ELDER LADY-CHAPEL.

Engraving by
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HISTORICAL NOTES

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.

Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

1142. FOUNDATION OF THE MONASTERY by Robert Fitzharding.
1155. Fitzharding becomes Lord Berkeley.
1170. Death of Fitzharding.
1332. Bristol becomes a mitred abbey.
***John Snow**: the only Abbot of Bristol who sat in Parliament.
1481. **John de Newland**: the 'Good Abbot'; he compiled a register of events in connexion with the Abbey.
1538. Dissolution of the Monastery.
1542. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF BRISTOL.
***Paul Bush**: the first bishop; during his episcopate the see was robbed of the valuable manor of Leigh; deposed by Queen Mary on account of his marriage, although his wife was dead.
1554. **John Holymen**: educated at New College, Oxford; a Benedictine of Reading.
1558-89. See vacant; the bishops of Gloucester officiated in commendam.
1589. **Richard Fletcher**: as Dean of Peterborough, present at the execution of Mary Queen of Scots; to Worcester 1593; London 1595; he died from excessive use of tobacco; father of John Fletcher the dramatist.
1593-1603. See vacant.
1603. **John Thornborough**: Bishop of Limerick and Dean of York; he retained both offices at same time as his Bristol episcopate; to Worcester.
1617. **Nicholas Felton**: one of the revisers of King James's Bible; to Ely 1619.
1619. **Roland Searchfield**: Chaplain of James I; fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.
1623. **Robert Wright**: Canon of Wells, and Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; to Lichfield 1632; imprisoned by the House of Commons, deprived; fought against Parliamentarians.
1633. **George Coke**: brother of John Coke, Secretary of State under James I; to Hereford 1636.
1637. **Robert Skinner**: to Oxford 1641; to Worcester.

- *1642. **Thomas Westfield**: Fellow of Jesus College Cambridge; Archdeacon of St. Albans; a learned and powerful preacher; he preached a Latin sermon at the opening of Sion College; favourite of James I; ejected by Parliament 1644.
- *1644. **Thomas Howell**: Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; consecrated at Oxford during the siege.
- 1646-60. See vacant.



ENTRANCE TO THE VESTIBULE OF THE BERKELEY CHAPEL

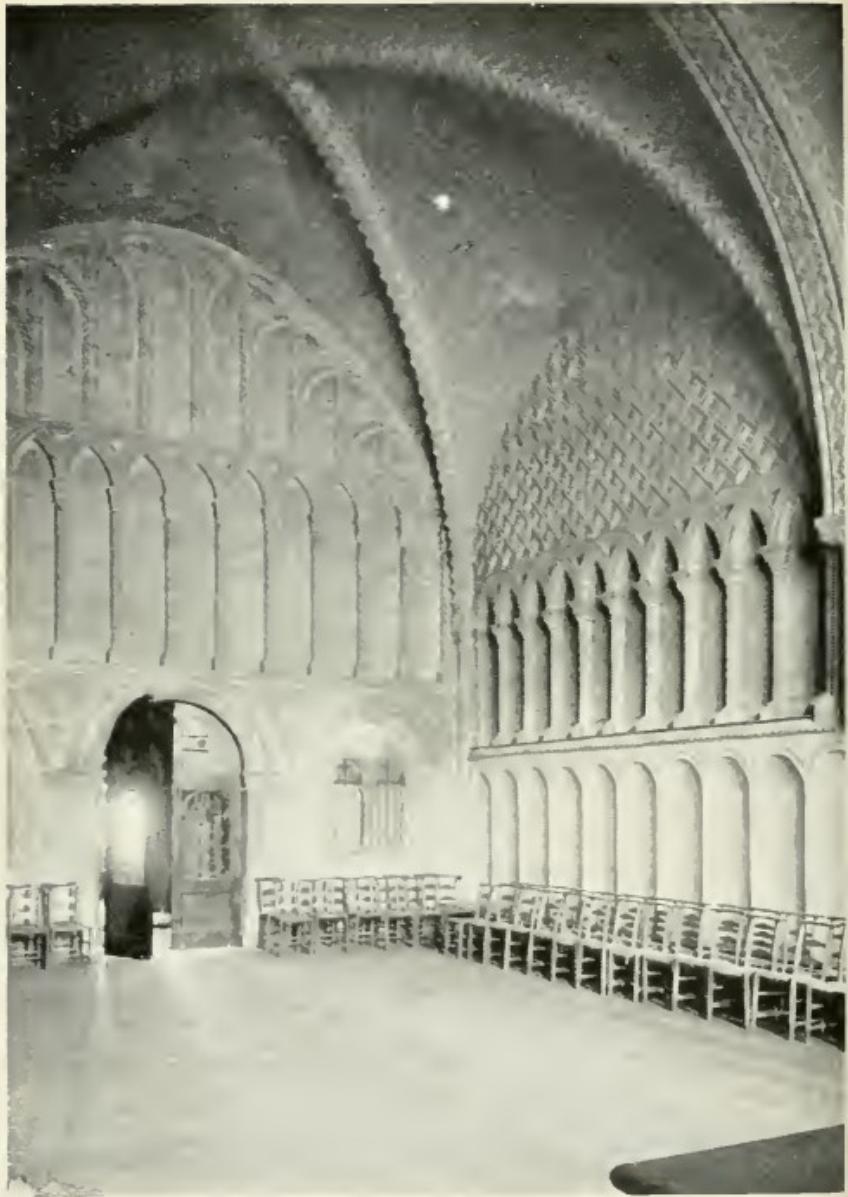
- 1661. **Gilbert Ironside**.
- 1672. **Guy Carleton**: Dean of Carlisle; to Chichester.
- 1679. **William Gulston**: Rector of Symmondsbury, Dorsetshire, where he is buried.
- 1684. **John Lake**: from Sodor and Man; fought for Charles I; to Chichester 1685; one of the Seven Bishops; a Nonjuror and deprived.

1685. **Sir John Trelawney**: one of the Seven Bishops; hero of the song
*And shall Trelawney die?
And shall Trelawney die?
There's twenty thousand Cornishmen
Will know the reason why.*
to Exeter 1689; Winchester 1707; buried in the church of Pelynt, Cornwall, where his pastoral staff is preserved.
1689. **Gilbert Ironside**: son of the former bishop; Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; to Hereford 1691.
1691. **John Hall**: Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, to which college he left his library; Margaret Professor of Divinity; a Puritan 'who could bring all the Catechism of the Westminster Assembly out of the Catechism of the Church of England'; buried in St. Aldate's, Oxford.
1710. **John Robinson**: Dean of Windsor; to London 1714.
1714. **George Smallridge**: Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, where he is buried.
1719. **Hugh Boulter**: Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; to Armagh 1724.
- *1724. **William Bradshaw**: Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.
1733. **Charles Cecil**: to Bangor 1734.
1735. **Thomas Secker**: to Oxford 1737; Canterbury 1758.
1737. **Thomas Gooch**: to Norwich 1738; to Ely 1748.
- *1738. **Joseph Butler**: author of *The Analogy of Religion* (1736); Dean of St. Paul's 1740; to Durham 1750.
- *1750. **John Conybeare**: also Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.
- *1827. **Robert Gray**: during his rule the great riots occurred.
1836. The see united with Gloucester.
- James Henry Monk**: first Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
1856. **Charles Baring**: to Durham 1861.
1861. **William Thomson**: to York 1862.
1862. **Charles John Ellicott**.
1897. The two sees separated.
1898. **George Forrest Browne**.



ENTRANCE TO CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
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THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

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The Photochrom Co.,
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Lincoln





THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

LINCOLN (*Lindum Colonia*) was an important post during the Roman occupation, where five main roads met including Ermine Street and the Foss Way. Hither in Saxon times came the missionary Paulinus who about the year 628 converted the people to Christianity and built on the site of the present church of St. Paul a stone church in which he later on consecrated Honorius as Archbishop of Canterbury. In 678 King Egfrid of Northumbria established the diocese of Lindsey with Eadhed as the first bishop. A stone church for the see was built at Sidnacester, the modern Stow. This was burnt about 870 by the Danes who also murdered Bishop Berhtred. For eighty years the see was vacant when the seat of the bishop was removed for safety to Dorchester near Oxford. Later on we read of Leicester being united to Sidnacester, and ultimately the style of the bishops was of Dorchester, Leicester, and Sidnacester. Remigius the first Norman prelate transferred his seat from Dorchester to the more important Lincoln, and began to build the present Cathedral, but died three days before the day fixed for the consecration—May 9, 1092.

The diocese, which has always been of enormous area, then consisted of the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Leicester, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, and Hertford. Over this diocese



THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

the earlier Archbishops of York claimed jurisdiction, but without success.

The building begun by Remigius, subsequently rebuilt and finished by his successors with such magnificence, is by many considered to be the most beautiful in the country. It certainly is difficult to give it second place not only as a great work of art but as a place of historic interest. In 1185 an earthquake caused great damage. In the following year Hugh of Avalon, who was appointed bishop, not only rebuilt the choir and transepts that we know to-day but created the *Early English* style: indeed it may be said that the pointed arch was born in Lincoln. Bishop Hugh did not live to finish his work. He died in London Nov. 16, 1200, but his body was conveyed to Lincoln where it was received by King John and a great retinue. Eighty years later it was translated to the magnificent 'Angel Choir' built in honour of the saint—for the great bishop was canonized in 1220 as St. Hugh of Lincoln—King Edward himself being one of the bearers.

So strong was the building of Remigius that King Stephen used it as a fortress when the castle was held by his enemies. In the chapter-house Parliaments were held by Edward I and II. Here the Knights Templars were tried in 1310 and their Order suppressed. Here the leaders of the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' met, and at the approach of the royal forces fortified the Cathedral. In the Cathedral Anne Askew, disowned by her father and husband for her Protestant opinions, was from time to time a worshipper. Later came Henry VIII whose agents had very thoroughly stripped the building. The work of destruction was carried a step further by the Parliamentarians who smashed the stained glass and carried off a full-length metal effigy of Queen Eleanor.

Many distinguished names are found in the roll of the Bishops of Lincoln. Of the number was Robert Grosseteste (1235-53), who though of humble birth became one of the greatest scholars of his day and 'a wise and practical reformer of clerical disorders.' Famous in another way were Bishop Fleming (1419-31) the first founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Bishop Rotherham (1472-80) the second founder, and Bishop Willianis (1621-41) who built the College Chapel. Lincoln College so closely knit to the Cathedral was originally founded 'to defend the mysteries of the sacred page against those ignorant laics, who profaned with swinish snouts its most holy pearls.' It can count among its distinguished members John Wesley in the past, and Mr. John Morley to-day.

BUILDING DATES

1074. The Cathedral begun by Bishop Remigius. Now remaining: centre of west front; part of western bay of nave; foundations of east end.
1141. Roof destroyed by fire, and vaulted in stone; the only remaining traces are at the west end.
- 1146.c. Centre doorway, intersecting arcade, and series of plaques of west end; western towers carried up to gables—Bishop Alexander.
- 1150.c. Side doorways of west front—Bishop Alexander.
1192. Choir, eastern transepts, and part of wall of great transept begun by Bishop Hugh of Avalon: finished c. 1200.
- 1209.c. Great transept, and chapter-house finished. Central tower begun.
1220. The 'Dean's Eye.'
1237. Fall of central tower; rebuilding at once begun.
- 1253.c. Nave and west front finished; two lower storeys of central tower, western transept, Galilee porch—Bishop Grosseteste.
1282. The Angel Choir finished.
1285. The close wall begun: towers 1319.
1290. Easter Sepulchre. 1296.c. Cloisters begun.
1307. Upper part of central tower begun—Bishop Dalderby: finished 1311.
A spire of wood and lead said to have been 525 feet high was added later.
1350. Gable of great transept, and the 'Bishop's Eye.' The choir screen.
- 1370.c. Choir stalls; statues over west door; vaulting or towers; two windows in west front.
- 1400.c. West window; western towers finished.
Spires of wood and lead were added.
1431. Bishop Fleming's chantry.
1493. Bishop Russell's chantry.
1540. Destruction of the shrine of St. Hugh.
1548. Spire of central tower blown down.
Bishop Longland's chantry. 1667. The lectern.
1674. Library and north walk of cloisters—Wren.
1730. Arch dividing vestibule from nave; altered 1780.
1762. East window reglazed. 1769. The reredos.
1772. St. Hugh's chapel reconstructed.
1775. Parapet of central tower. 1778. The bishop's throne.
1791. Choir and presbytery repaved.
1807. Spires removed from western towers.
Sir Gilbert Scott architect.
Mr. J. L. Pearson architect.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

St. Hugh's Choir is the earliest example of its style in the world. Note the vaulting shafts, and double wall-arcade. The Angel Choir is the earliest example of *Geometrical* work. Triforium and windows are among the best examples in the world. The choir stalls with exceptionally fine *misereres*. Iron screens of choir. *Early English* glass of choir-aisles, and transepts. Span of two western bays of nave lessened. Norman font. The Easter Sepulchre. Three pairs of transepts. South-east porch unique among English cathedrals. Chapter-house one of the earliest of polygonal form in the country. Unusual position of the cloisters. Incised slab bearing the portrait of Richard of Gainsborough, builder of the Angel Choir. The 'elastic beam' between walls of western towers. The Lincoln 'Imp.' In the muniment room, a contemporary copy of Magna Carta and some old charters.



THE SOUTH-EAST PORCH.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Engraving by
The Photocrom Co
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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH.

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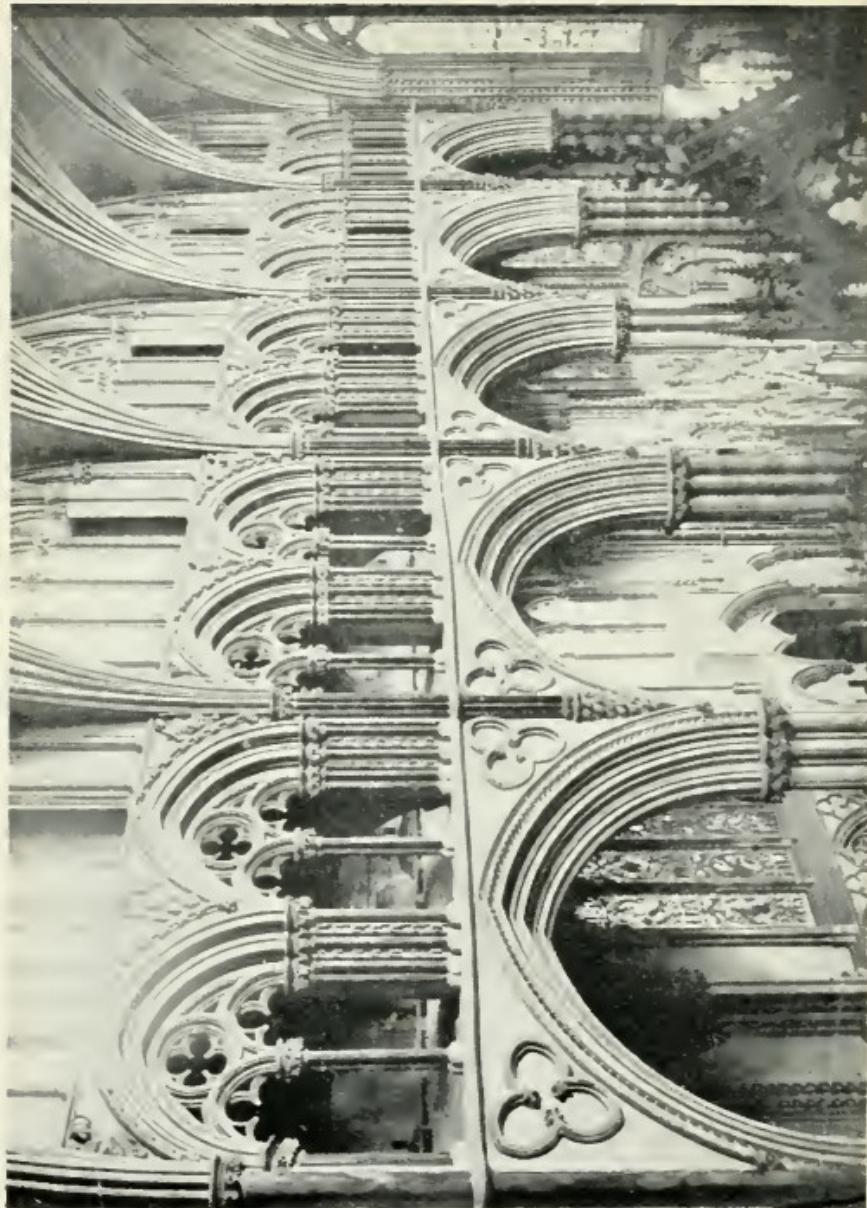
THE NAVE.

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THE CHOIR.

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DIMENSIONS

Internal length 481 feet. Nave: length 215 feet; width with aisles 80 feet; height 82 feet. Height of choir 74 feet. Width of great transept 223 feet. Central tower 271 feet. Western towers 206 feet. Diameter of chapter-house 60 feet.

MONUMENTS

There are monuments or memorials of: Henry of Huntingdon (1155) the Chronicler; Queen Eleanor (1290) wife of Edward I; Nicholas, Baron Cantelupe (1355) warrior of the wars of Edward II and III, founder of Cantelupe College; Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh (1355) a hero of Crecy; other monuments of the same family; Catherine Swynford wife of John of Gaunt; Joan Beaufort daughter of John of Gaunt; Prior Wymbush (1478); Sir George Talboys; Michael Honeywood (1681) dean at the Restoration, donor of the library—inscription to be read; Dean Fuller (1700) a wit; Sub-dean Gardiner and his daughter (1731-2); Robert Dymoke (1735) King's Champion; William Hilton R.A. (1839); Military monuments (1846 and 1849); Peter de Wint (1849) the famous water-colour painter; Dean Butler (1894); Precentor Venables (1895). There is a shrine of little St. Hugh, the victim of a foolish and wicked legend.



THE TOMB OF BISHOP FLEMING.



DOUBLE ARCADING OF ST. HUGH.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

678. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF LINDSEY.
Eadhed: first bishop.
870. Northern invaders burn church at Sidnacester, and murder Bishop Berhtred.
The see vacant for eighty years.
Lincoln becomes chief of the 'Five Boroughs' of the Danish Confederacy.
958. Removal of the See to Dorchester.
1067. **Remigius, or Remi**: first Norman bishop.
1073. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF LINCOLN.
1094. **Robert Bloet**: chancellor of William I and II.
Great fire destroys nearly the whole of the city.
1123. **Alexander**: 'the Magnificent'; nephew of Bishop Roger of Salisbury; great builder.
1148. **Robert de Chesney**: built episcopal palace.
1173. **Geoffrey Plantagenet**: son of Henry II; held the see although he was not consecrated.
1185. The Cathedral shattered by earthquake.
- *1186. **Hugh of Avalon**: Procurator of the Grande Chartreuse; invited to England by Henry II; founder of the present Cathedral; a famous builder; an honest, fearless, and earnest bishop.

1203. **William of Blois.**
1206. The see vacant 1206-1209.
1209. **Hugh of Wells**: brother of Jocelyn of Wells.
1220. Canonization of St. Hugh of Lincoln.
*1235. **Robert Grosseteste**: great reformer; resisted both King and Pope in their endeavours to appoint unworthy men to vacant livings; great supporter of the Mendicant and Preaching Friars; confessor and adviser of Simon de Montfort.
1254. **Henry Lexington**: during his rule there was a cruel persecution of the Jews.
1258. **Richard de Gravesend**: an adherent of the Barons.
*1280. **Oliver Sutton**: built houses for the Vicars Choral, and wall round the Cathedral precincts.
TRANSLATION OF RELICS OF ST. HUGH.
1290. Death of Queen Eleanor at Harby near Lincoln.
*1300. **John Dalderby**: presided at the trial of the Knights Templars.
1320. **Henry Burghersh**: Treasurer and Chancellor of England; baptized the Black Prince.
1342. **Thomas Bek**: nephew of the Bishop of Durham.
1363. **John Bokyngham**: Keeper of the Privy Seal; translated against his will to Lichfield; retired to Canterbury.
1364. The head of St. Hugh stolen, but recovered.
1398. **Henry Beaufort**: son of John of Gaunt; to Winchester.
1405. **Philip Repingdon**: an active Wycliffite, but on recantation honoured by Henry IV, and Pope Gregory; Chancellor of Oxford University.
*1420. **Richard Fleming**: as Bishop of Lincoln had to exhume the bones of Wycliffe at Lutterworth; founder of Lincoln College, Oxford (1427).
*1436. **William Alnwick**: from Norwich; confessor of Henry VI; enlarged the bishop's palace; benefactor of Cambridge Philosophy Schools.
1450. **Marmaduke Lumley**: contributed to the building of Queen's College, Oxford.
1452. **John Chadworth**: appointed with Bishop Waynflete by Henry VI to revise the statutes of Eton and Cambridge.
1472. **Thomas Rotherham, or Scott**: Chancellor of England; refounded Lincoln College.
*1480. **John Russell**: first perpetual Chancellor of Oxford.

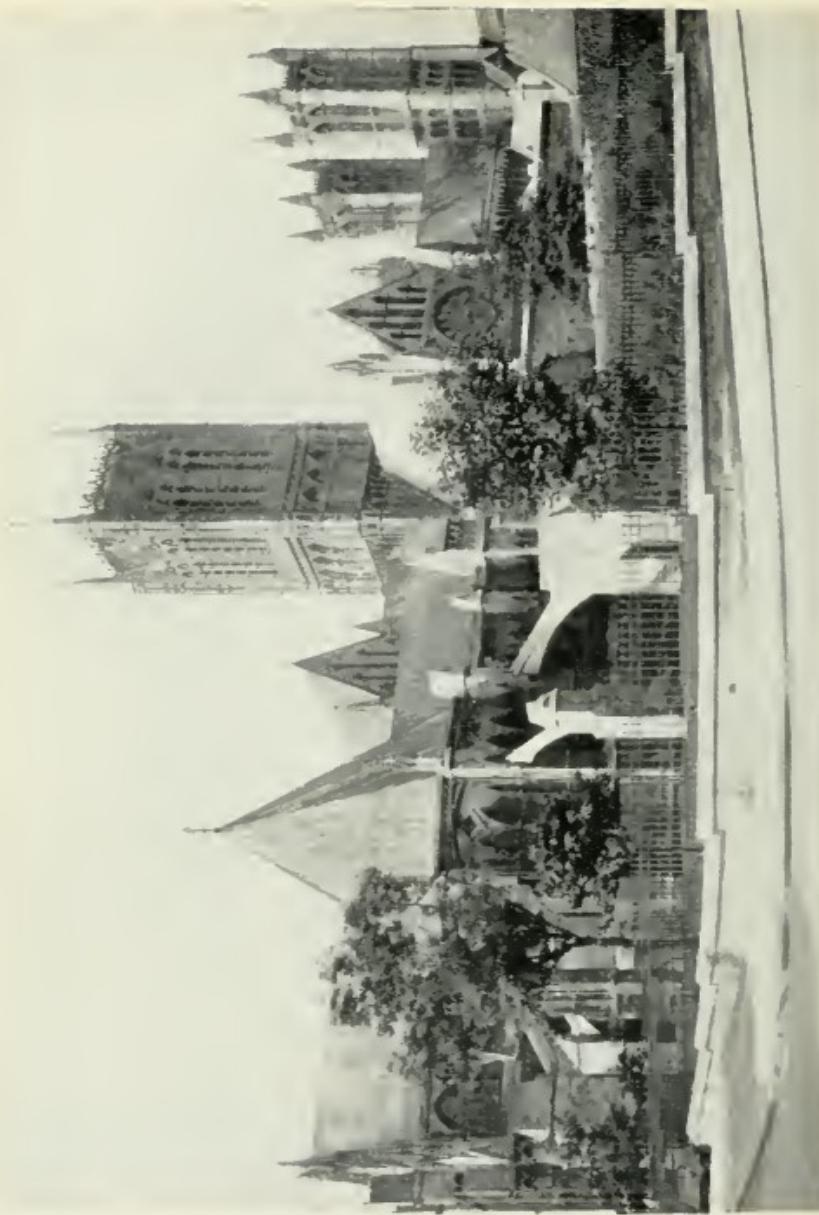
- *1496. **William Smith**: first President of Wales; rebuilt Brasenose College, Oxford; renowned for his charity.
1514. **Thomas Wolsey**: bishop for one year.
- *1521. **John Longland**: confessor of Henry VIII; Chancellor of Oxford University.
1552. **John Taylor**: deprived by Queen Mary.
1554. **John White**: to Winchester, where he was deprived by Queen Elizabeth.
1570. **Thomas Cooper**: Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.
1584. **William Wickham**: Dean of Lincoln; to Winchester.
1608. **William Barlow**: from Rochester.
1614. **Richard Neile**: Bishop successively of Rochester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Durham, and Winchester; Archbishop of York.
1621. **John Williams**: Lord Keeper under James I; opponent of Laud; built chapel of Lincoln College, Oxford; to York.
1642. **Thomas Winniffe**: expelled by Parliament; is buried at Lamborne, Essex.
1660. **Robert Sanderson**: Fellow of Lincoln College; Regius Professor at Oxford; restored the bishop's palace; wrote the stately *Preface to the Prayer Book*.
1663. **Benjamin Laney**: Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University; to Ely.
- *1667. **William Fuller**: from Limerick; friend of Pepys.
1675. **Thomas Barlow**: released John Bunyan from Bedford jail—officially, not as a friend.
1691. **Thomas Tenison**: to Canterbury.
- *1694. **James Gardiner**: rebuilt bishop's palace.
1705. **William Wake**: to Canterbury.
1716. **Edmund Gibson**: to London.
1761. **John Green**: Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University; Canon of St. Paul's.
1820. **George Pelham**: from Exeter.
- *1827. **John Kaye**: Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.
1853. **John Jackson**: to London.
- *1868. **Christopher Wordsworth**: nephew of the poet; Headmaster of Harrow; Archdeacon of Westminster.
1885. **Edward King**.
1892. Thomas Cooper the Chartist died at Lincoln.
1894. Ed. C. Wickham, dean.



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



Oxford



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

For a time during the supremacy of Mercia Oxford was ruled by an alderman, or 'subregulus,' Didan by name. To him and his wife Saffrid was born an only daughter, Frideswide (*The Bond of Peace*) of whom we read in Antony à Wood's narrative that she was 'by her parents brought up in all manner of honest and liberal breeding befitting her descent.' Seeing that her father had great wealth which she would probably inherit she induced him to build a conventional church, and, accompanied by twelve other maidens of noble birth, she devoted herself to monastic life. Frideswide, afterwards honoured as 'The Lady,' the story of whose life is surrounded with romance, died in 735 and was canonized. Her priory became a house of secular canons, and for nearly three hundred years its history was uneventful. On St. Brice's Day 1002 however the West Saxons by order of King Ethelred the Unrede rose and massacred the Danes. Those in Oxford took refuge in the tower of St. Frideswide; 'the tower was fired, and they perished in the burning.' Ethelred rebuilt the church in 1004. Alterations and additions were made by Priors Guimond and Robert of Cricklade who also established a school which is 'considered the original germ of the University.'

The Priory of St Frideswide was suppressed by Henry VIII in 1524, and the buildings were handed over by the King



TOM TOWER.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co
London

to Wolsey. In order to promote the 'new learning' then spreading throughout Europe, Wolsey determined to found an institution to be called Cardinal College, and the foundation stone was laid on July 16, 1525, but four years later came the fall and death of the great prelate. It was of Wolsey, and his college that we read in Shakespeare's Henry VIII :

*though unfinished, yet so famous,
So excellent in art, and still so rising,
That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.*

Henry VIII refounded the College in 1532 with the title 'King Henry VIII his College.'

In 1542 the bishopric of Oxford had been founded with Osney Abbey as the Cathedral, but in 1546 the King connected it with his college under the title of *Ecclesia Christi Cathedralis Oxoniensis*. The church then became both Cathedral and College Chapel.

Into the chancel of the Cathedral Cranmer was brought to hear his sentence, and in the cloisters he was degraded. Charles I was resident at Christ Church in 1642 and must often have attended the Cathedral services. Of the distinguished Bishops of Oxford special mention should be made of John Fell (1676-1686). His father Samuel Fell, Dean of Christ Church, builder of the beautiful staircase to the hall, the keen supporter of Charles I, died broken-hearted when he heard of the beheading of his Royal master. At the Restoration his son was made dean and did splendid work for the College. Tom Tower is one of his works. But perhaps he will be best remembered for his zeal at the Clarendon Press which he caused to be 'advanced to a glory superior to any place in Christendom.' So it still remains. And yet of this bishop were written the well-known lines :

*I do not love thee, Dr. Fell :
The reason why I cannot tell ;
But this I know, and know full well,
I do not love thee, Dr. Fell.*

The nuns of St. Frideswide were dispossessed of their inheritance and were replaced by men—nobody knows why. But the memory of the saint has ever been cherished. Queen Catharine of Aragon made a journey to Oxford for the sole purpose of worshipping at her shrine, and thousands annually visit the same shrine and may reflect on what was done by a woman for the great University. St. Frideswide's inheritance is still in the hands of the men, while the women are beginning again at Somerville and other colleges.

BUILDING DATES

- Of the Saxon Church of St. Frideswid^a there remain two arches, and the foundations of three apses.
1004. The church rebuilt by Ethelred the Unrede.
1120. Restorations under Prior Guimond.
The Norman doorway of the chapter-house.
1160. Present building begun by Prior Robert of Cricklade.
1190. The church damaged by fire.
- 1240.c. Upper stage of tower, and spire.
- 1250.c. Chapter-house, and Lady-chapel. 1300.c. The shrine.
- 1350.c. The Latin chapel enlarged.
Norman windows replaced by Decorated. These were nearly all rebuilt in the seventeenth century, and again by Sir Gilbert Scott.
- 1480.c. Vaulting of choir.
Generally attributed to Wolsey, but probably in error.
The watching chamber Cloisters altered.
1525. Part of nave, and cloister destroyed by Wolsey.
Wooden roof of nave and transepts.
During the Civil War great damage was done to the painted glass.
1635. Restorations—Dean Dupper. Pulpit and organ screen.
1682. Cupola of Tom Tower—Wren.
1856. Restorations under Dean Liddell.
Before these restorations a part of the south transept served as residence for one of the vergers!
1869. Sir Gilbert Scott architect.
1871. East end rebuilt; the circular window inserted.
1880. Belfrey, and western porch—Mr. Bodley.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The seclusion of the site. The spire (one of the earliest in England) is not square. Smallest of the old English cathedrals. Peculiarity of plan. Remains of eighth-century church. The capitals. Roof of choir. The stained glass of Burne-Jones and William Morris is of great beauty; there are some good windows of Clayton and Bell; the 'Jonah' window is a characteristic example of its date (c. 1630); the east window of south transept (Becket's head gone) should be noticed. Chapter-house—fine example of Early English. The shrine is the earliest example in England of natural foliage in architecture. It is all symbolical of the life of St. Frideswide. The watching chamber. Foundation stone of Wolsey's college at Ipswich in the chapter-house wall. In the chapter-room are portraits of considerable interest.

MONUMENTS

Shrine of St. Frideswide. There are monuments or memorials to: Ella, grand-daughter of Fair Rosamond, Countess of Warwick; Elizabeth, Lady Montacute (1359) donor of Christ Church meadow; Sir George Nowers (1425) companion of the Black Prince; James Zouch (1503) a monk of the Priory; Canon Coorthorpe (1546) a fine brass; John Walrond (1602) student—a brass; Robert Burton (1639) author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*; Viscount Brouncker (1645) Chamberlain of Charles, Prince of Wales; Viscount Grandison, Sir E. Littleton. Sir John Smith, supporters of Charles I; Edward Pocock (1691) the great Oriental scholar; Dean Aldrich (1711) scholar, musician, architect; George Berkeley (1753) the philosopher; Cyril Jackson (1819) Dean of Christ Church (*Chantrey*); Edward Denison (1870) M.P. for Newark, son of Mr. Speaker Denison, pioneer of the 'settlements' of London; Dr. Pusey (1882) Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew; Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, student of Christ Church; Sarah Acland, wife of Sir Henry Acland; and others.

DIMENSIONS

Length 175 feet. Breadth 108 feet. Height of spire 144 feet.



THE WESTERN ENTRANCE.



THE NAVE AND CHOIR.

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THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

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THE LATIN CHAPEL.

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THE SHRINE OF ST. FRIDESWIDE.

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BISHOP KING'S MONUMENT.

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THE ST. CECILIA WINDOW.

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THE SOUTH SIDE OF CHOIR.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Priors' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted thus."

- A.D.
635. BIRINUS FOUNDS SEE OF DORCHESTER.
727. Didan under-king of Oxford.
- Convent of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and All Saints built.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
871. Alfred the Great king of Wessex.
1002. Massacre of St. Brice's Day.
1010. Oxford burnt by the Danes: again in 1013, and 1032.
1111. **Guimond**: first prior of St. Frideswide.
- Monastery of Osney founded.
1129. Monastery of Osney founded.
1150. **Canutus** or **Robert of Cricklade**: Chancellor of the University.
1154. Nicholas Breakespeare becomes Pope and confirms the privileges of the monastery.
1180. Translation of relics of St. Frideswide.
1221. Friars first settle in Oxford.
1258. The Provisions of Oxford.
1289. Second translation of the relics.

- *1294. **Alexander de Sutton.**
1360. John Wycliffe Master of Balliol.
1382. Nicholas de Heretford preaches against the Mendicant Friars in Churchyard of St. Frideswide.
1474. CANTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.
1498. Colet and Erasmus in Oxford.
1514. Wolsey created Lord Chancellor.
1515. William Tyndale takes M.A. degree.
1524. Suppression of the Monasteries.
1525. CARDINAL COLLEGE FOUNDED.
1529. Fall of Wolsey.
1532. The College re-founded by Henry VIII.
1542. THE SEE OF OXFORD FOUNDED.
* **Robert King:** first bishop.
1555. Latimer and Ridley burnt. Cranmer 1556.
1556. Bones of St. Frideswide & n^t those of Catherine Martyr intermingled and reinterred.
1557. The see vacant for ten years.
1566. Visit of Queen Elizabeth August 31.
1567. **Hugh Curwen:** previously Queen Mary's Archbishop of Dublin.
1568. The see vacant for twenty-one years.
1589. **John Underhill:** Rector of Lincoln College ; a chaplain of Queen Elizabeth.
1592. The see vacant for fourteen years.
1604. **John Bridges:** Dean of Sarum ; his name is on two of the *Marprelate Tracts*.
1619. **John Howson:** one of the members of Chelsea College, now Chelsea Hospital ; to Durham.
1628. **Richard Corbet:** famous wit ; to Norwich.
1630. Brian Dupper Dean of Christ Church.
1632. **John Bancroft:** Master of University College, nephew of Archbishop Bancroft ; builder of the first palace at Cuddesdon.
1641. **Robert Skinner:** imprisoned in the Tower by the Puritans ; at the Restoration to Worcester.
1645. Siege of Oxford.
1663. **William Paul.**
1665. **William Blandford.**
1668. Pepys visits Christ Church.
1671. **Hon. Nathaniel Crewe:** supporter of James II ; the first to sit in Parliament as bishop and baron.
1674. **Hon. Henry Compton:** son of Earl of Northampton ; to London 1675.
*1676. **John Fell:** greatest of the Bishops of Oxford ; finished building the Tom Quadrangle, Tom Tower, and the new palace at Cuddesdon.

1686. **Samuel Parker**: made President of Magdalen College by James II in place of John Hough; writer of some distinction; advocated abolition of the Test Act; buried in ante-chapel of Magdalen.
1688. **Timothy Hall**: appointed by James II; at the Revolution retired to Hackney, London, where he is buried.
1690. **John Hough**: the President of Magdalen ejected by James II; in 1699 to Lichfield; in 1717 to Worcester.
1699. **William Talbot**: father of Lord Chancellor Talbot; to Salisbury.
1715. **John Potter**: to Canterbury 1737.
1720. John Wesley at Christ Church.
1737. **Thomas Secker**: to Canterbury 1758.
1758. **John Hume**: to Salisbury 1766.
1766. **Robert Louth**: author of a Life of Wykeham, and other works; to London 1777.
1777. **John Butler**: supporter of Lord North; to Hereford 1788.
1788. **Edward Smallwell**: from St. David's.
1799. **John Randolph**: Regius Professor of Greek; to Bangor 1807; London 1809.
1807. **Charles Moss**.
1812. **William Jackson**: Regius Professor of Greek; Curator of the Clarendon Press.
1816. **Hon. Henry Legge**: became Warden of All Souls in 1817 and retained the bishopric.
1827. **Charles Lloyd**: a Christ Church don who numbered Sir Robert Peel among his pupils; supported Roman Catholic Relief Bill; first to publish the Prayer Book with red-lettered rubrics.
1828. W. E. Gladstone entered Christ Church.
1829. **Hon. Richard Bagot**: bishop at the time of the Oxford Movement; to Bath and Wells.
1837. John Ruskin entered Christ Church.
- *1845. **Samuel Wilberforce**: to Winchester.
1850. Dr. Pusey inhibited from preaching.
1855. Dr. Liddell appointed Dean of Christ Church.
1868. Bishop of Oxford's Act under which certain new parishes were styled vicarages.
- *1870. **John Fielder Mackarness**.
1887. Saxon foundations discovered by Mr. Park Harrison.
1888. **William Stubbs**.
1901. **Francis Paget**.
Thomas Banks Strong: Dean of Christ Church.



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE DOORWAY.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE CLOISTERS.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Southwell

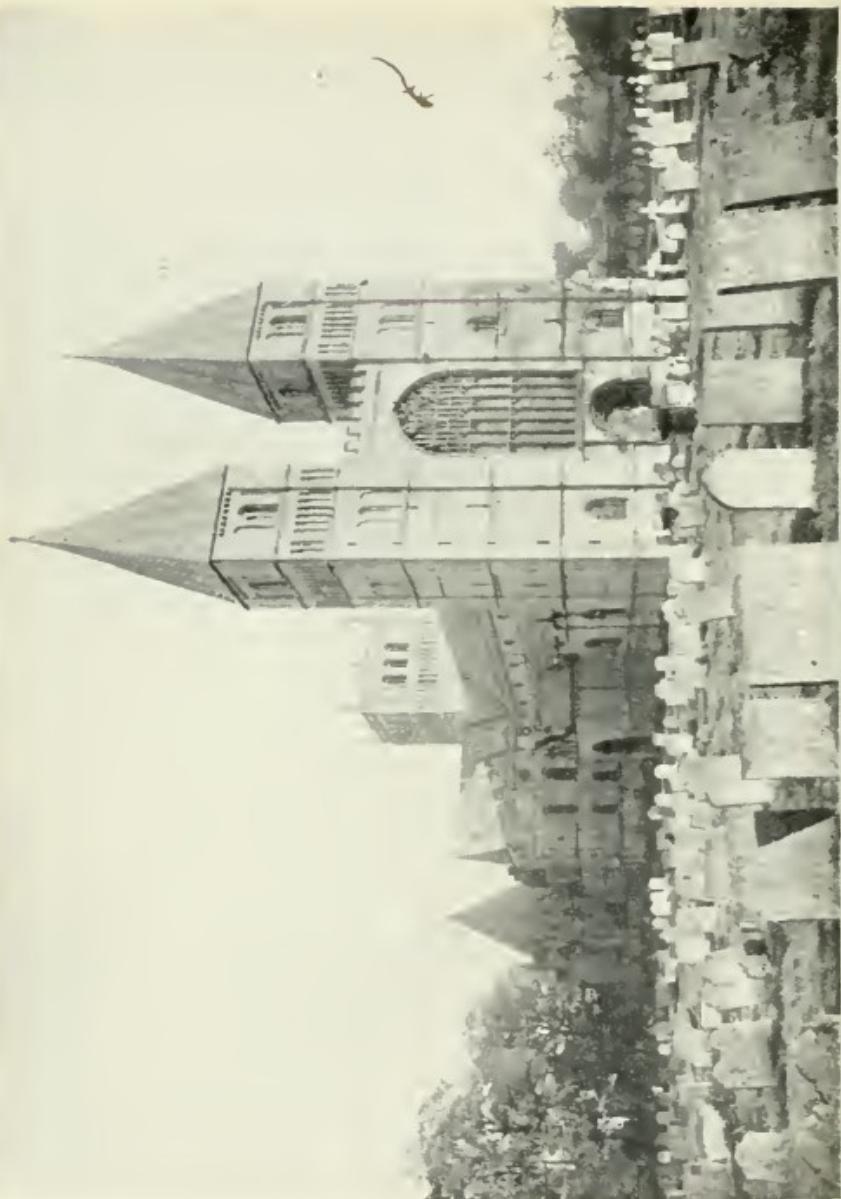




THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

PAULINUS of York, one of the missionaries of Augustine, is said to have built the earliest Church of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Southwell about 630. It is a pleasing legend, but has very slight authority. A church served by secular canons, the number of which was from time to time increased, no doubt was built about that year, and became a centre of religious activity half-way between the sees of York and Worcester, which were united during the time of the Danish invasion of Northumbria. About 956 we read of a royal grant of a demesne of twenty manses to Oskytel the Danish Archbishop of York, the friend of Dunstan. Later on Archbishop Putla or Puttoc was a benefactor of Southwell, where he often resided, and he is said to have rebuilt the Minster. Both he and his successor Kinsi died at Southwell, but were buried at Peterborough, where their coffins were discovered in the seventeenth century.

The church as we now know it was begun by the Norman Archbishop Thomas II (1108-1114). He addressed a letter to the people of Nottingham asking for subscriptions, in return for which they were to be released from the annual pilgrimage to York and were to receive a like pardon at the Church of St. Mary at Southwell. This building, which became the mother-church of the district, was by the efforts of Roger Archbishop of York made free of the control of Canterbury by the Pope. Later it was



YORK CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH WEST

subject to Rome only, although visited by the Northern Archbishops. Archbishop Walter de Grey (1215-56) rebuilt the choir about 1235 and did much to reform the discipline of the Minster: ordaining among other good things that the readers of the lessons were to look over them beforehand and to read audibly and distinctly; those who failed were to be flogged! The lovely chapter-house was the work of Archbishop John le Romeyn the builder of the nave of York. After the insertion of the great west window the building remained practically unaltered until modern times.

In this church Wolsey sang high mass on Corpus Christi Day 1530; for the fallen prelate spent the summer of that year at Southwell. Ten years later the estates of the Minster were surrendered to Henry VIII, who refounded the chapter on the old basis. An inscription in the nave gives Archbishop Lee the credit of this. Changes were made by Edward VI and Mary. Under Elizabeth a new statute was drawn up by Archbishop Sandys, a valued adviser of the Queen.

In 1194 Richard Cœur de Lion came to Southwell to meet William the Lion of Scotland. A few years later Robin Hood and his merry men are said to have dwelt in Sherwood Forest and perchance at times visited the Minster. Hither came King James on his way to be crowned, and marvelled to find so fine a church. Here (at the *Saracen's Head*) Charles I surrendered to the Scottish army in 1646. Hither also came General Monk on his memorable march to London. Southwell was a favourite residence of the Archbishops of York and there several of them died. Among distinguished members of the chapter may be mentioned: Lancelot Andrewes (1589-99); Mompesson (1671-1709) who when the plague broke out at his village of Eyam so nobly and successfully worked to prevent its spreading in the district; Matthew Hutton afterwards Archbishop of York; and several bishops.

Southwell stands on the Ermine Street. On Burgage Green is the house where Lord Byron lived as a boy. Newark is near by, once represented in Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, who spoke against the ecclesiastical changes, including the abolition of the chapter of Southwell, effected by the Act of 1840. The same Act transferred the Minster from the see of York to that of Lincoln.

Restorations of the building were begun under Mr. Ewan Christian in 1851 and were continued, with considerable controversy, for nearly thirty years. In 1884 the see of Southwell was constituted, with Dr. Ridding as bishop: the Minster was re-opened in 1888 as the Cathedral.

BUILDING DATES

A church is said to have been built by St. Paulinus about 630.

1025.c. A second church probably built by Archbishop Putla. There are remains of this in part of a lintel of a doorway in the north transept, and some capitals on the eastern piers of the tower.

1110-15. Present building begun by Archbishop Thomas.

1233.c. Choir rebuilt by Archbishop Grey.

1249-60. Alterations and additions.

1280. Booth's Chapel—destroyed 1847.

1290.c. The chapter-house.

1330.c. The choir-screen.

1355.c. Flying buttresses to choir.

1390.c. Windows in aisles of nave.

1450.c. West window.

Some destruction was done during the Civil War, but much less than at other cathedrals.

1711. Fire causes great damage.

1780. Vicar's buildings pulled down and replaced by houses.

1802. Ancient spires removed from western towers.

1851. Restorations begun under Mr. Ewan Christian.

1880. Spires to western towers.

The palace, now largely in ruins, was probably built by Archbishop Thoresby, and altered by Archbishop Kemp.

DIMENSIONS

External length 318 feet. Choir 128 feet. Transept 137 feet. Internal breadth of nave 63 feet. Height of central tower 105 feet. Western towers 99 feet; with spires 149 feet.



THE WEST FRONT

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THE NAVE.

Engraving by
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THE NAVE.

Engraving by
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THE CHOIR.

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THE SEDILIA.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.
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THE VESTIBULE.

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THE CHAPTER-HOUSE DOORWAY.

Engraving by
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CANOPIES OF STALLS IN CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
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CAPITAL IN CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The general richness of the Norman work.

The chevron or zigzag string courses—note how broken by the windows, and the reconnection.

Difference in the arcading of the western towers.

Triforium and clerestory of the choir in one stage.

The chapter-house is an unrivalled specimen of *Decorated* work. Details, especially of the doorway, should be examined.

Glass of chancel (cinque-cento) brought from France 1818.

The sedilia.

Roman tessellated pavement in south transept.

Choir-screen—the most beautiful in England.

The lectern c.1500, presented in 1805, was formerly at Newstead Abbey. The monks there threw it into the lake to hide it from the commissioners of Henry VIII.

View from open court between chapter-house and north-east angle of crossing.

MONUMENTS

There are fewer monuments of interest than in any other English cathedral. That to Archbishop Sandys (1588) is the most important. Others are to Prebendary Cook (1750), son of Sir William Cook of Wheatley, and to John Thomas Becher the friend of Byron.

There are one or two monuments and brasses without names.

The Pilgrim's Guide to the Saints of England (British Museum MS. 1013) states that 'the shrine of St. Eadburgh is still at Southwell', but no trace of it can be found. St. Eadburgh was a daughter of Aldwulf King of East Anglia and so a relative of Abbess Hilda; she died 749 Abbess of Repton in Mercia. The Archbishops of York buried in the Cathedral are Ealdred (1069); Godfrey de Ludham (1265); Thomas de Corbridge (1304); William Booth (1464); Lawrence Booth (1480).

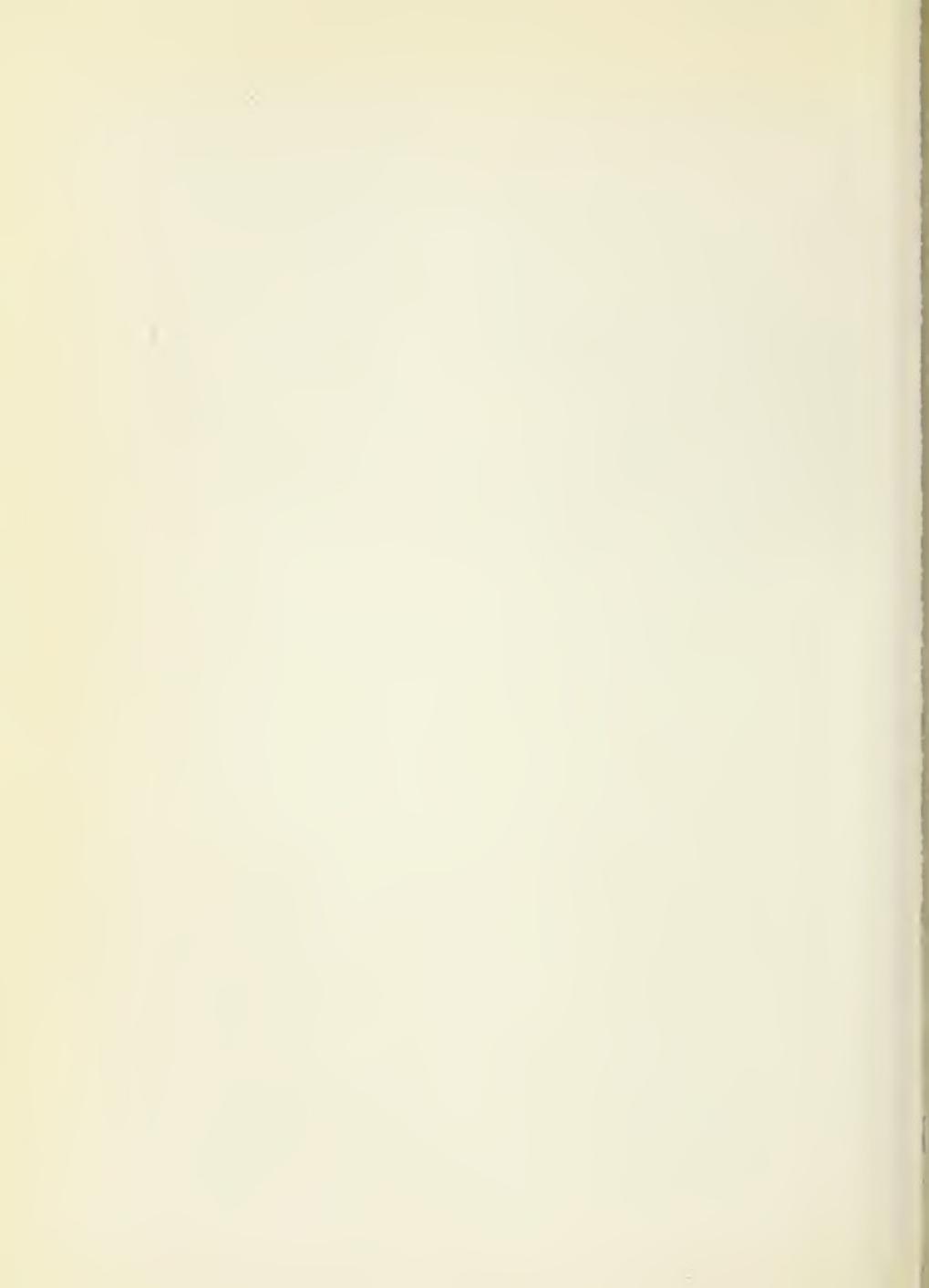


DOORWAY FORMERLY LEADING TO PALACE.

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Wells



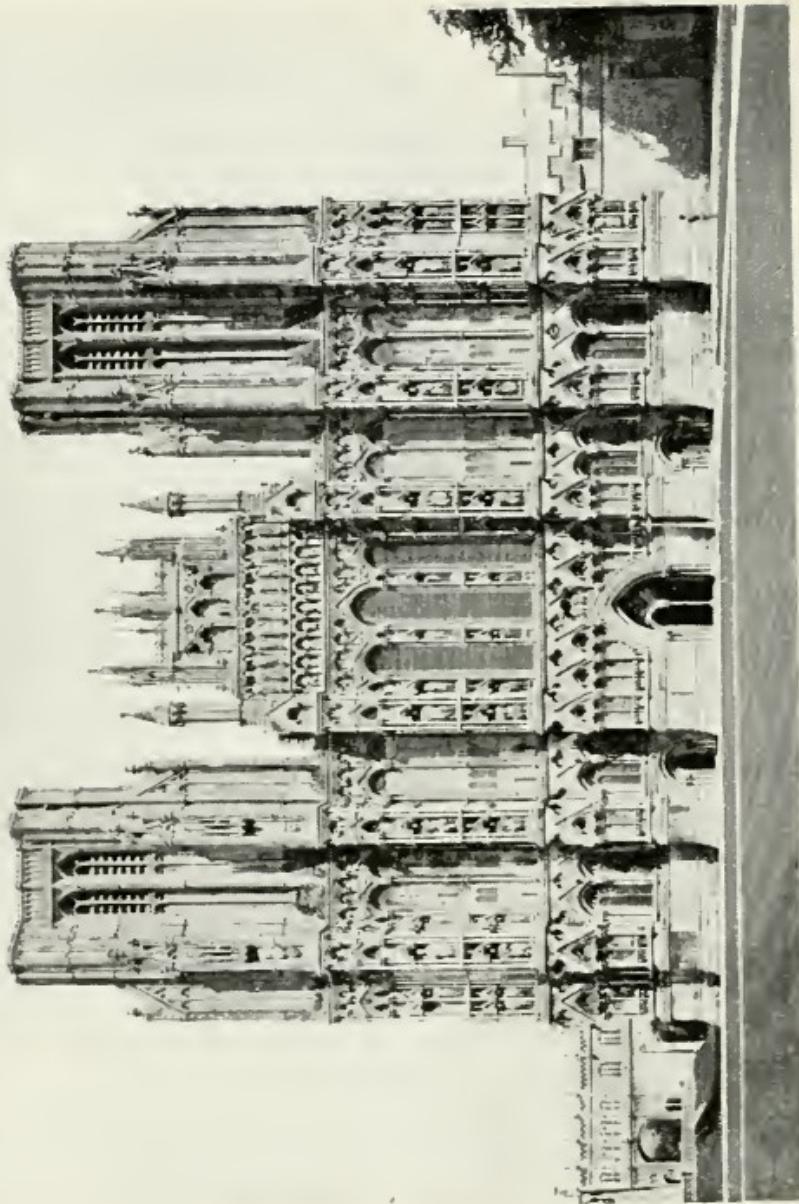


THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

IN A King of Wessex, famous for the school that he founded at Rome and for his written code of Saxon laws, established the first Christian church near a spring of water dedicated to St. Andrew known as 'the Wells.' In the tenth century this church became the seat of the bishopric founded by Edward the Elder.

Of the Saxon bishops there is not much to tell. The last, Giso, who had been badly treated by King Harold, sided with the Conqueror, and was allowed to retain his see. The first Norman bishop, John de Villula, removed the place of the see to Bath, causing serious discord between the men of the two places, and it was not until 1218 that the question was finally settled, and the unbroken succession began of Bishops of Bath and Wells.

Considerably more than half of the English cathedrals were originally churches attached to monasteries, whose establishments were suppressed at the Reformation. Wells is one of the exceptions. It is of the Old Foundation and was from the first served by secular canons. The usual monastic offices do not appear, but instead we have the Vicars' Close, one of the most interesting features of the place. It should also be noted that the cloister was merely a walk for the clergy, and not the busy working place of an active monastery.



The Cathedral as we know it to-day was begun in the last quarter of the twelfth century, and was completed at the end of the fifteenth. It suffered somewhat at the Reformation, and during the Protectorate, but was successfully repaired at the Restoration. Monmouth in 1685 turned the building into a stable, and took the lead from the roofs for bullets; but Lord Grey of Wark with drawn sword preserved the altar from desecration. The scene is pictured in Sir A. Conan Doyle's *Micah Clarke*.

In the list of the bishops the names of many statesmen appear, and of others no less interesting. There are the great builders—Reginald de Bohun, Jocelin, Ralph of Shrewsbury, and others. Wolsey held the see *in commendam*, and William Laud was here for two years before his translation to London. Two bishops however stand far above all the others. Thomas Ken (1684-90) 'one of the most primitive and holy bishops who, by God's mercy, have been raised up to adorn the Apostolical Church in England' is even better remembered for his beautiful *Morning and Evening Hymns*. A less known name, but one of particular interest, is Thomas Beckington (1443-64). He was one of the great benefactors of Wells. Born of humble parentage at Beckington, two miles from Frome, he was sent to Winchester for education. Here he attracted the attention of William of Wykeham who placed him in his own school and later at New College, Oxford. Through the influence of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester he became the tutor, afterwards the private secretary, of Henry VI and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In 1443 he was Bishop of Bath and Wells. He inherited from his patron Wykeham a love of architecture, and a large measure of common sense. Finding his Cathedral practically complete, he turned his attention to the surrounding buildings, and more particularly to the City. Here he not only enlarged the college and built the beautiful gate-houses and the market-place, but he brought water from St. Andrew's well. At his University he was a great benefactor to Lincoln College, the building of which he completed. And when he died he left his great wealth to be divided between his Cathedral and Wykeham's colleges at Winchester and Oxford. For generations after his death the Mayor and Corporation of Wells went annually in state to his chantry to pray for his soul. No cathedral bears on its roll two more worthy names than Bishop Beckington and Bishop Ken.

BUILDING DATES

The Saxon church was repaired and partly rebuilt by Bishop Robert (1136-1166). Some fragments and the font remain.

- 1174-91. The whole Cathedral west of presbytery pulled down and re-building begun—Bishop Reginald de Bohun.
- 1220-42. Nave completed; west front; Bishop's palace begun—Bishop Jocelin.
- 1275-82. Great hall of Bishop's palace—Bishop Burnell.
- 1286. Undercroft of chapter-house completed.
- 1293-1319. Chapter-house.
- 1321. Central tower raised to present height.
- 1326. Lady-chapel completed.
- 1338.c. Inverted tower-arches.
- 1329-63. Choir, and retro-choir reconstructed; Bishop's palace completed; Vicars' close begun—Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury.
- 1366-86. South-west tower, upper portion.
- 1407-24. Chapel of Vicars' close; north-west tower, upper portion.
- 1443-70. The gate-houses; the Chain gallery—Bishop Beckington.
Tracery of nave windows, and the Bishop's throne are also of about this date.
- 1495. The deanery—Dean Gunthorpe.
- 1540. Stone pulpit of nave—Bishop Knight.
- 1660. The lectern—the gift of Bishop Creyghton on return from exile.
- 1670-72. Glass of west window—collected by Dean Creyghton on the continent. It is *cinqe-cento*, but some of the figures are older.
- 1842. Restorations under Mr. Ferrey.
- 1848-54. Choir restored under Mr. Slavin.

The Vicars' Close as we know it was completed by the executors of Bishop Beckington.

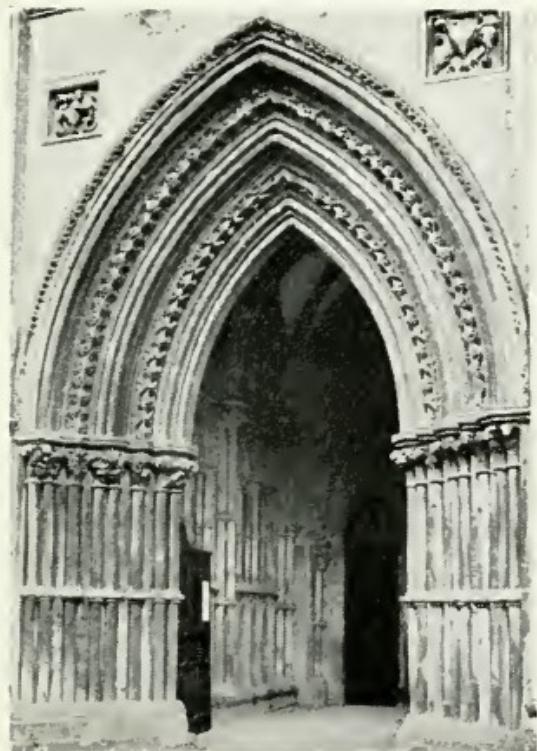
The cloister was probably begun by Bishop Jocelin; the eastern walk was completed by the executors of Bishop Bubwith; Bishop Beckington and his executors built the western walk; the south was built by Thomas Henry the Treasurer.

The cloister Lady-chapels were destroyed in 1552: the later one, the work of Bishop Stillington (1466-91), was a very choice specimen of *Perpendicular*, surpassing even St. Mary, Redcliffe.

MONUMENTS

There are some *Early English* effigies to Bishops Æthelwyn, Leofric, Duduc, Burwold and Giso. Other monuments or tombs are to: Dean Hesse (1305); Dean Forrest (1446); Bishop Haselshaw (1308); Bishop Erghum (1401); John Storthwhit (1454) Chancellor of Wales; Vicecomitissa de Lisle (1464) wife of the son of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; John Pope, Dean Sugar and Richard Swan, all three executors of Bishop Beckington; Dean Gunthorpe (1475) builder of the deanery; Thomas Cornish (1523) Suffragan Bishop; Bishop Still (1607); Bishop Berkeley (1559); Bishop Wynne (1743); John Phelps, Esqre, of Montacute—*Chantrey*; Dean Jenkyns (1854). Bishops' monuments are noted under 'Historical Notes.'

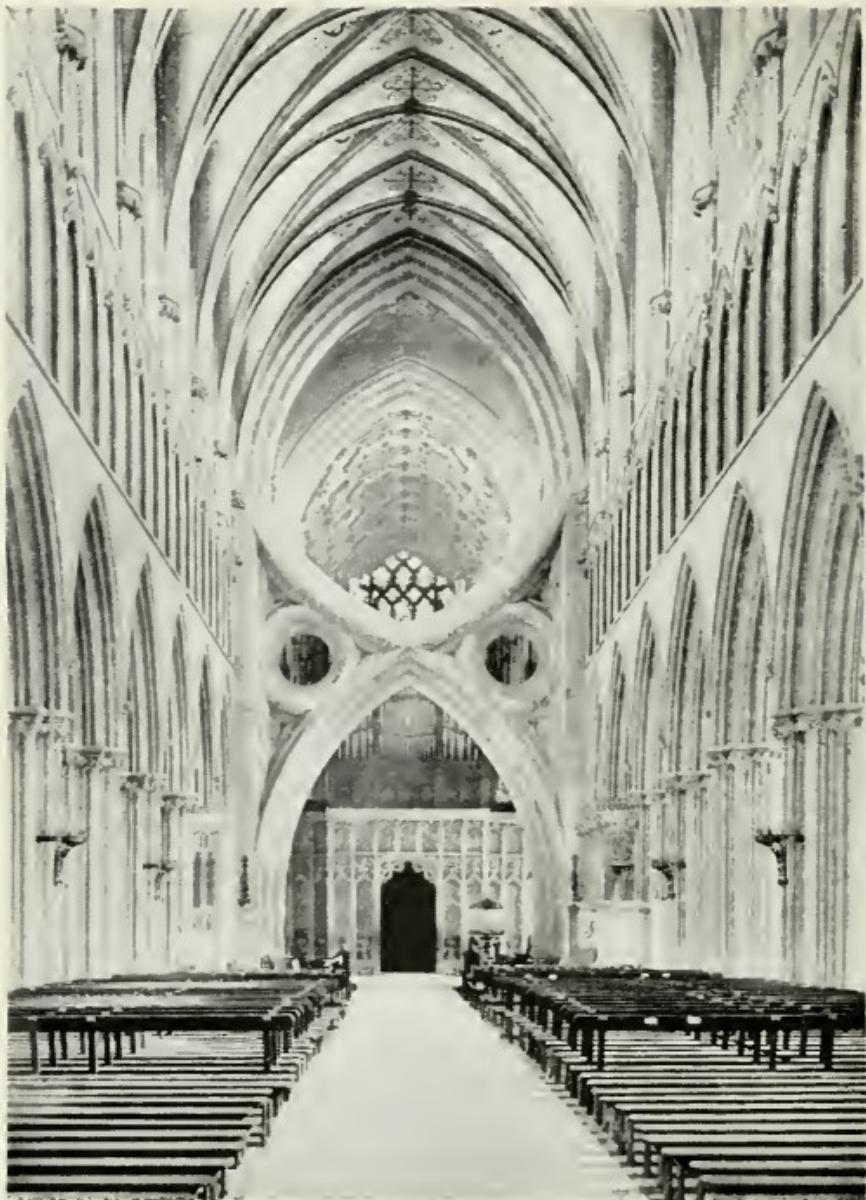
There is a window to Dean Plumptre. Mural tablets and monuments were removed from the Cathedral to the cloister.



DIMENSIONS

Length, exterior, 415 feet. Nave, interior: 192 feet, breadth 82 feet, height 67 feet. Breadth of west front 147 feet. Height of central tower 182 feet.

THE NORTH PORCH,



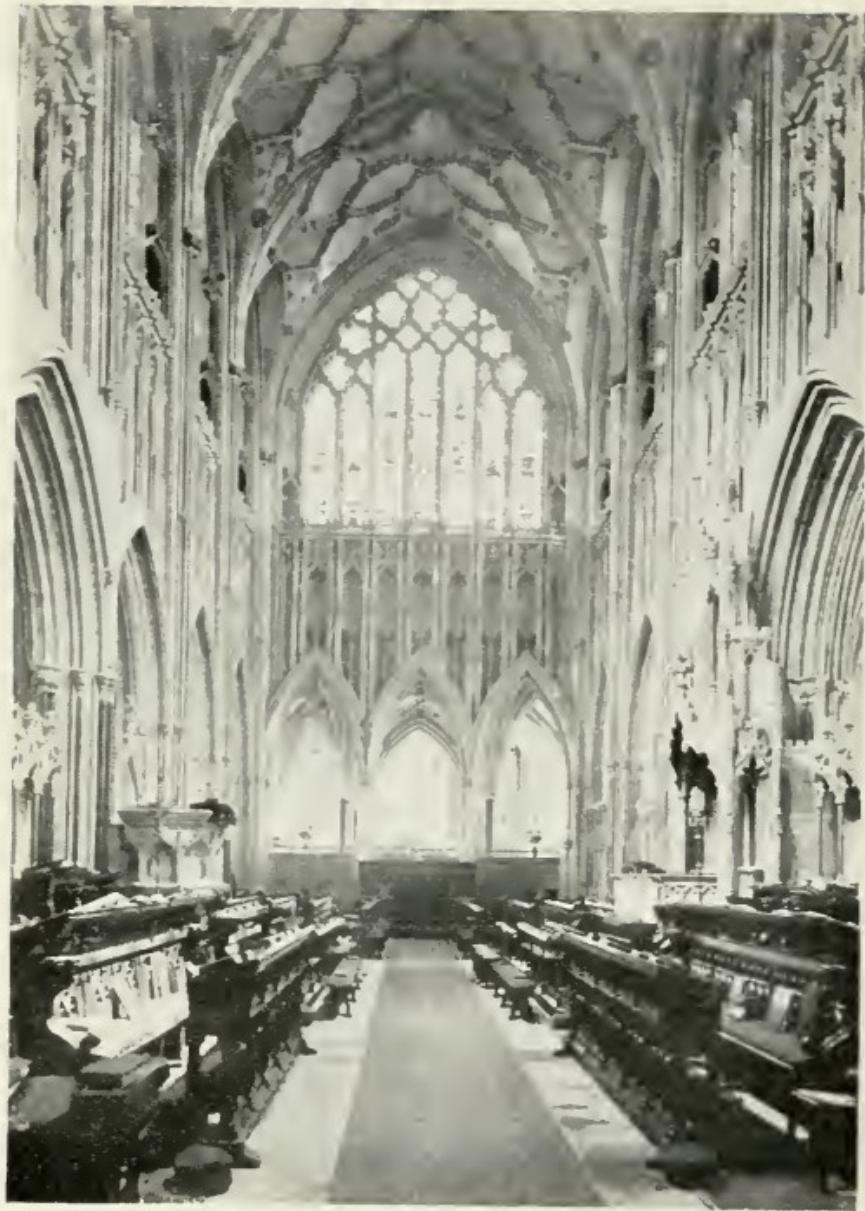
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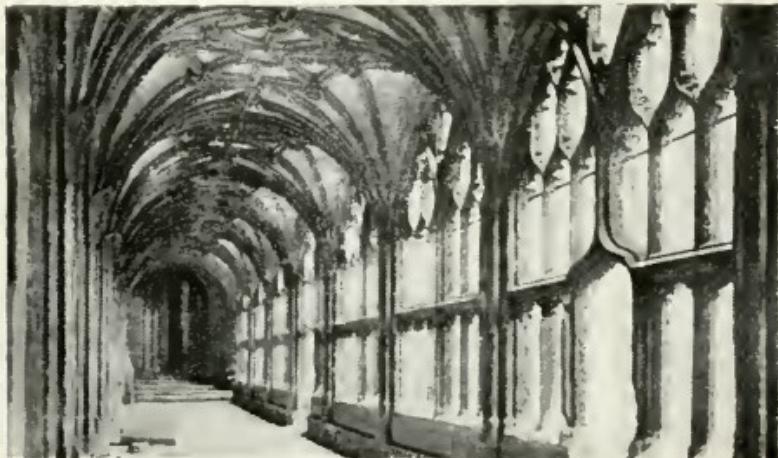


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FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

- Distant views generally—the one from Shepton Mallett road in particular. Building stone from Doultong quarries—easy to work, which accounts for the profusion of sculpture, and hardens on exposure. The west front—the rival of Peterborough for the first place in England. Colour was largely used in the west front, and the figures excited the admiration of Flaxman; one group is the earliest representation in sculpture of the Resurrection. Western doors unusually small. Difference in style of west front and nave, although the foundations were probably laid at the same time. The nave the work of local artists; it differs considerably from the *Early English* of Lincoln and Salisbury; note the square abacus. The north porch—a very fine specimen. Western capitals of transepts with representation of toothache. View of retro-choir and Lady-chapel from the choir on no account to be missed. Sculpture throughout excellent. Glass of west window; there is a large quantity of old glass, and the modern is good. The clock—originally the work of Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury, 1325. Chapter-house—finest example of its date in England. In the library, many books that belonged to Bishop Ken; and the Aldine edition of Aristotle with M.S. notes of Erasmus; chains for books. The Bishop's palace. The Vicars' Close. The cloister—with only three walks.



THE CLOISTER.



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE STAIRWAY.

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THE CHAIN GATE.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

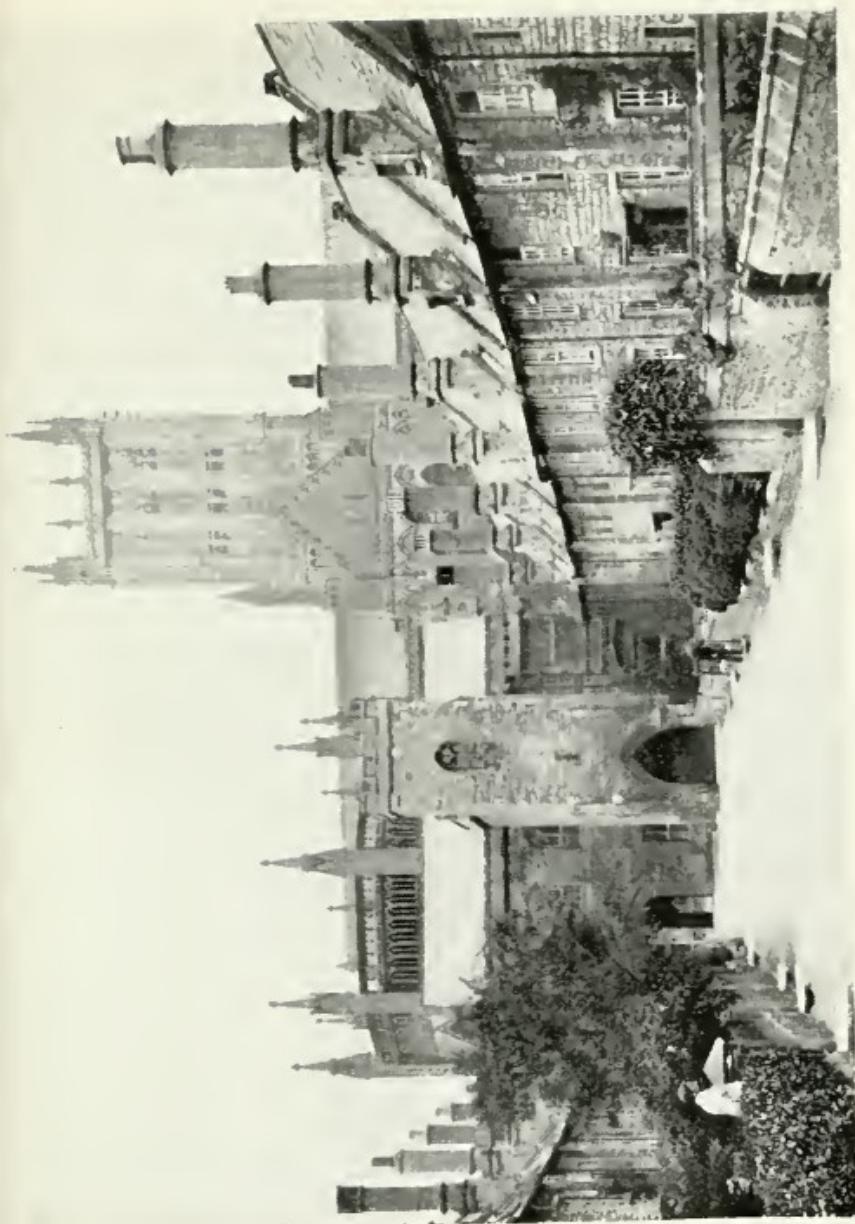
704. FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT WELLS.
909. Foundation of the See of Wells.
Æthelm: first bishop of Wells; a monk of Glastonbury; subsequently Archbp. of Canterbury.
1088. **John de Villula**: a native of Tours; removed place of see to Bath.
1123. **Godefrid**: like Villula was Bishop of Bath buried at Bath.
1135. **Robert**: a monk of St. Pancras at Lewis; first Bishop of Bath and Wells.
1174. **Reginald de Bohun or Fitz-Jocelin**: Archdeacon of Sarum; invited Hugh of Lincoln to England.
*1192. **Savaricus**: received the bishopric from the captive Cœur de Lion, for whom he became hostage.
*1206. **Jocelin Troteman de Wells**: bought Arundel House, Strand for a palace; assisted at coronation of Henry III; signed Magna Carta as Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury.
Savaricus had seized Glastonbury, and became Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury; in 1219 Jocelin made terms with the abbey and gave up the title.

1243. **Roger**: first Bishop of Bath and Wells; last bishop to be buried at Bath.
- *1248. **William Byton** or **Button**: negotiated the marriage between Edward I and Eleanor of Castile; provided for more than half-a-dozen of his relations in various offices of Wells.
- *1267. **William Byton**: nephew of the former bishop; led a saintly life; he, and his tomb after his death, were resorted to by sufferers from toothache.
- *1275. **Robert Burnell**: greatest lawyer of his time; Treasurer, afterwards Chancellor, of Edward I, with whom he went to Scotland; enriched his family with his great wealth.
- *1293. **William de la March**: Treasurer of Edward I.
- *1309. **John Drokensford**: Guardian of the kingdom during absence of Edward II; subsequently joined the party of Queen Isabella; a third bishop who looked after his family.
- *1329. **Ralph of Shrewsbury**: Chancellor of Oxford; a zealous worker in his see and for the people; disafforested the royal hunting-ground of Mendip.
- *1366. **John Harewell**: Chaplain of the Black Prince.
- *1407. **Nicholas Bubwith**: from London to Salisbury, and thence to Wells—an unusual progression, but the wealth of the sees before the Reformation was in that order; present at the Council of Constance; builder of almshouses at Wells.
- *1443. **Thomas Beckington** or **Bekynton**.
- *1465. **Robert Stillington**: Keeper of Privy Seal; Chancellor in 1468; an enemy of Henry of Richmond from whom he fled to Oxford, but accused of helping Lambert Simnell he was surrendered and imprisoned at Windsor until his death in 1491.
1491. **Richard Fox**: Exeter 1487; Durham 1494; Winchester 1500.
1495. **Oliver King**: Chief Secretary to Edward IV, and Henry VII; began to build Bath Abbey; buried at Windsor.
1504. **Hadrian de Castello**: agent of all business between Henry VII and the Papal Court; Pope Alexander VI (Alexander Borgia) made him a cardinal, and afterwards attempted to poison him

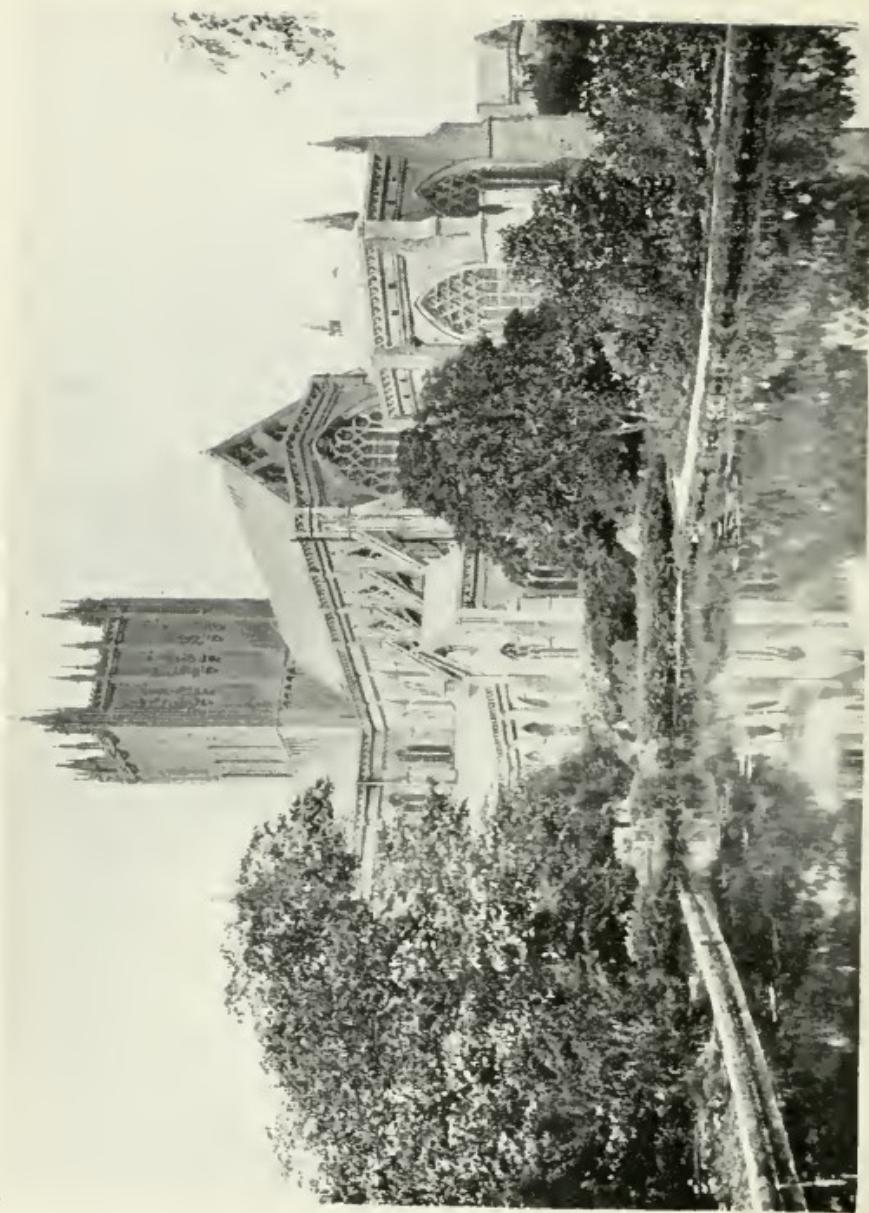
at the famous banquet; by mistake the Pope himself drank the poison, died, and was succeeded by his son the infamous Cæsar Borgia.

1518. **Thomas Wolsey**: held the see *in commendam*.
1523. **John Clerk**: conveyed to Rome Henry VIII's *Defence of the Faith*.
*1541. **William Knight**: built a market-cross.
1548. **William Barlow**: alienated much episcopal property to the Protector Somerset.
1554. **Gilbert Bourne**: nominated by Queen Mary; deprived by Queen Elizabeth.
1608. **James Montague**: Master of Sidney Sussex Coll.; restored episcopal palace; to Winchester.
*1616. **Arthur Lake**: Warden of Hospital of St. Cross.
1626. **William Laud**: from St. David's; to London.
1628. **Leonard Mawe**: accompanied Prince Charles on his romantic journey to Spain; Master of Trinity College; received his bishopric through influence of the Duke of Buckingham whom he helped to the Chancellorship of the University.
1632. **William Pierce**: deprived by Parliament but restored in 1660.
*1670. **Robert Greyhton**: had been dean; great musician; his monument should be seen with the figure in cope, mitre, and alb.
1672. **Peter Mews**: fought against Monmouth at Sedgemoor; to Winchester 1684.
*1684. **Thomas Ken**: one of the greatest bishops; born at Berkhamstead, educated at Winchester, and Hart Hall, Oxford; Chaplain to Charles II who is said to have exclaimed 'Odd's fish, who shall have Bath and Wells but the little black fellow who would not give poor Nelly a lodging'; assisted the fugitives from Sedgemoor, and attended Monmouth on the scaffold; one of the Seven Bishops; deprived as a Nonjuror.
*1691. **Richard Kidder**: killed by the fall of a stack of chimneys during the great storm of November 26, 1703, in which Winstanley perished with the Eddystone lighthouse.
1704. **George Hooper**: a great friend of Ken; almoner to Mary of Orange, who made him Dean of Canterbury.
1845. **Richard Bagot**: Bishop of Oxford during the Tractarian movement.
*1869. **Lord Arthur Charles Hervey**.
1891. Dr. Jex-Blake appointed dean.
1894. **George Wyndham Kennion**.

THE VICARS' CLOSE.



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Worcester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST

AMONG the many changes wrought by Archbishop Theodore in the seventh century was the division of the great bishopric of Lichfield. The see of Worcester was then established, and a cathedral begun about the year 680, a monk from Hilda's monastery of Whitby being the first bishop. It was served by secular canons who gave place to Benedictines under Bishop Oswald, afterwards St. Oswald, by whom a new cathedral was completed about 983.

After the Conquest the convent was increased in number from twelve to fifty. Wulfstan who had been consecrated bishop in 1062 continued in his office, and in 1088 began to build the existing cathedral. As he pulled down the old walls he is said to have shed tears at the destruction of work 'that had been wrought by saints.' In 1095 Wulfstan died; in 1103 he was canonized, and his shrine, together with that of St. Oswald (who although he became Archbishop of York was buried at Worcester) stood in front of the high altar. The Cathedral was greatly enriched by the offerings made at these shrines.

The history of the see is uneventful. The Cathedral frequently had Royal visitors, among them King John who in 1207 here paid his devotions and offerings. The city later on turned against him but was captured by the Earl of Chester and made to pay a heavy fine. Two months



later the king died at Newark, and was brought to Worcester for burial (in 1797 his tomb was opened!). Here came Henry III in 1218 with a vast retinue of nobility and clergy for the dedication of the new cathedral and the translation of the body of St. Wulfstan. Here often came his son Edward I, and with thankofferings after the conquest of Wales. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII, who died at Ludlow Castle, is here buried, and his beautiful chantry is one of the treasures of the Cathedral.

The troubles of the Great Rebellion fell with heavy hand upon Worcester. On Sunday, September 25, 1642, the Parliamentary army under Fairfax visited and plundered the Cathedral, committing the most wanton destruction. In 1646 the city, held for the King, was besieged, and although from the Cathedral a small cannon was brought to bear on the Parliamentarians, no special revenge was taken when surrender was made. Again on September 3, 1651, the wandering Charles II and his officers watched from the Cathedral tower the progress of that memorable battle that Cromwell described as his 'Crowning Mercy.' Charles had a miraculous escape, but of his followers 6,000 were imprisoned in the cathedral. Few traces of these troubles are now visible for from the Restoration in 1660 until modern times the hand of the 'restorer' has been at work, and with great success, on the beautiful building.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

One of the earliest *Early English* churches. The eastern transepts equal in height to the centre of presbytery—a rare feature. Projection of great transepts beyond aisles of nave only twenty-eight feet. Unusual height in proportion to width. Staircase turrets in transepts. Screen of *Perpendicular* work on walls of transepts—to be compared with Gloucester. The arcading of eastern transepts, and Lady Chapel. *Miserere* seats of choir of great interest. Prince Arthur's chantry, one of the best examples of Tudor architecture. King John's tomb—the earliest effigy of an English monarch in the country. Brass rings on columns of the eastern part of the building—to be compared with those at Westminster Abbey. Good modern glass of Hardman and others. Some excellent sculpture work of Forsyth. The apsidal crypt; there are only three others in England—Winchester, Gloucester, and Canterbury. Norman chapter-house, and other monastic remains. In library, an epitome of Roman Law by Vicarius, and an account of the Battle of Poictiers by Bishop Brian.

BUILDING DATES

1084. The present cathedral begun by Bishop Wulfstan.
Now existing: the crypt, portions of nave, and transepts, with core of the piers of central tower.
- 1100.c. The chapter-house—extensively altered 1400.c.
1113. Cathedral damaged by fire.
1175. Fall of central tower.
1202. Cathedral destroyed by fire.
1222. Fall of the two lesser towers.
1224. Choir and Lady-chapel begun by Bishop Blois.
1281. Bp. Nicholas leaves legacy for building central tower.
- 1317-21. North aisle of nave vaulted—Bishop Cobham.
North side of nave. The Guesten Hall—largely pulled down 1860.
- 1360.c. South side of nave. 1374. Central tower completed.
- 1375-95. West end altered—Bishop Wakefield. Vaulting of nave and choir completed. Choir stalls—canopies 1551. The cloisters.
1712. Restorations. Supporting walls and arches introduced—since removed.
- 1736.c. Flying buttresses at east end—now removed.
1748. Nave paved. North end of nave-transect rebuilt.
1789. West window rebuilt—glazed 1792; again rebuilt and glazed 1865.
1792. East window rebuilt, and again before 1857.
1812. Choir screen of lath and plaster—removed 1865.
Parapet and pinnacles of central tower were added in 18th century, and altered in the 19th.
1857. Restorations under Mr. W. A. Perkins.
1170. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.

MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments or tombs of: King John (1216); Alexander Neckham (1216) Abbot of Cirencester, the first writer on the *Mariner's Compass*, the *Silkworm*, and the *Game of Chess*; An unknown lady of the thirteenth century, six feet three inches; Andela, wife of John de Warren; An unknown lady of the fourteenth century, a very beautiful monument; Sir William Harcourt, fourteenth century; Sir John Beauchamp of Holt (1388); Thomas Littleton de Frankley (1481) Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, whose treatise was commented on by Sir Edward Coke (*Coke upon Lyttleton*); Friar Baskerville; Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII (1502); Sir Gryffyth Ryce (1523); Philip Ballard de Hawford, last Abbot of Evesham; Robert Wilde (1608); Dean Eedes (1608); the wife of Bishop

Goldisburge of Gloucester (1613); the Moore family (1613); Sir Thomas Lyttleton of Frankley (1650); the Duke of Hamilton (1651) killed in the battle; Anne, wife of Isaac Walton and sister of Bishop Ken; Sir Thomas Street, judge, and M.P. for Worcester, reign of James II; Minor Canon Morris, 'Miserrimus'; Bishop Johnson (1774) *Adams Nollekins*; Sir Henry Elles, who fell at Waterloo; the Rev. William Digby (1820) *Chantrey*; Dean Hook (1828) brother of Theodore Hook; Prebendary Davison (1834) Fellow of Oriel, author of a work on Prophecy; John B. Jenkinson (1840) bishop of St. David's; the Earl of Strafford, officers and men who fell in India (1845-6) *Westmacott*; George William Baron Lyttleton (1876) a fine example of Forsyth's work, with others of less general interest. There are several memorial windows, including one to Queen Adelaide.

DIMENSIONS

Exterior length 425 feet. Length of nave 170 feet; height 68 feet; width 78 feet. Length of choir 180 feet. Height of tower 196 feet—Canterbury is 235; Gloucester 225.



THE NORTH PORCH.



THE NAVE.

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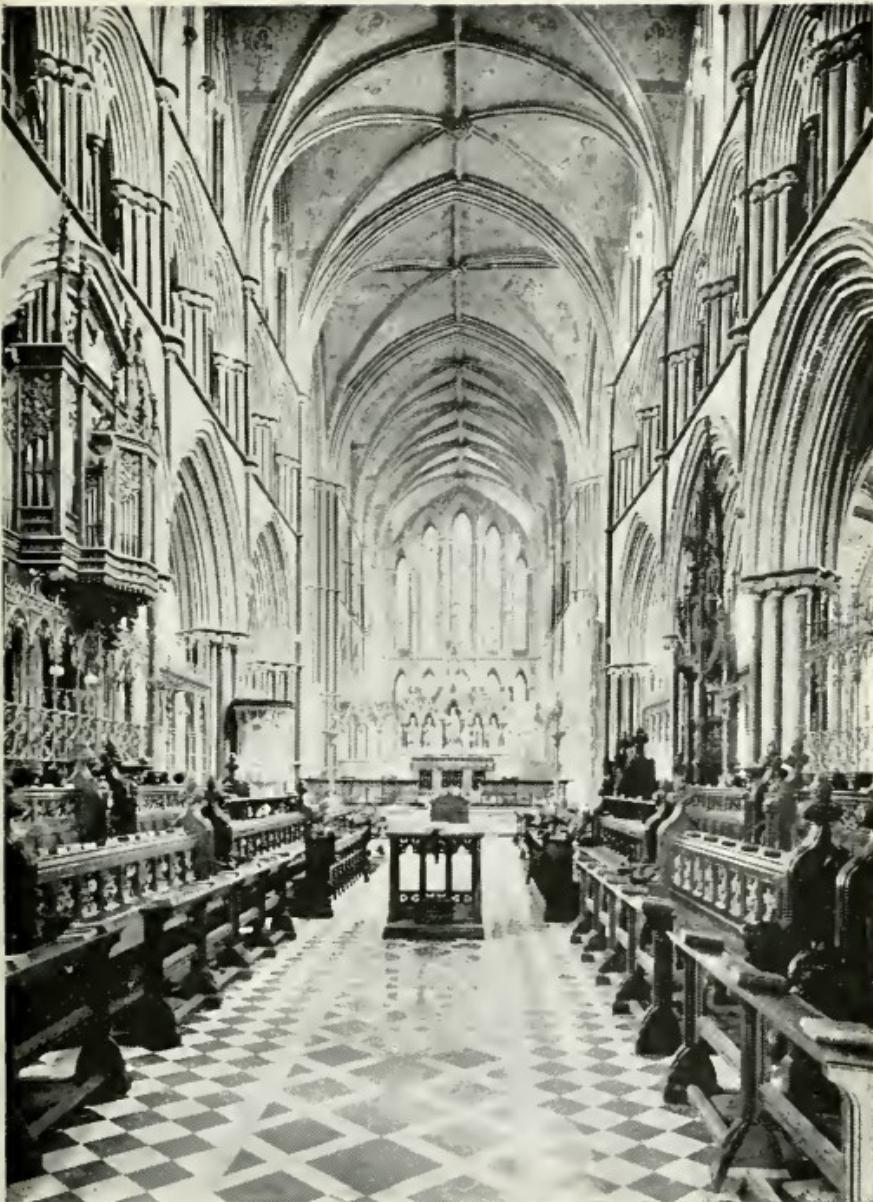
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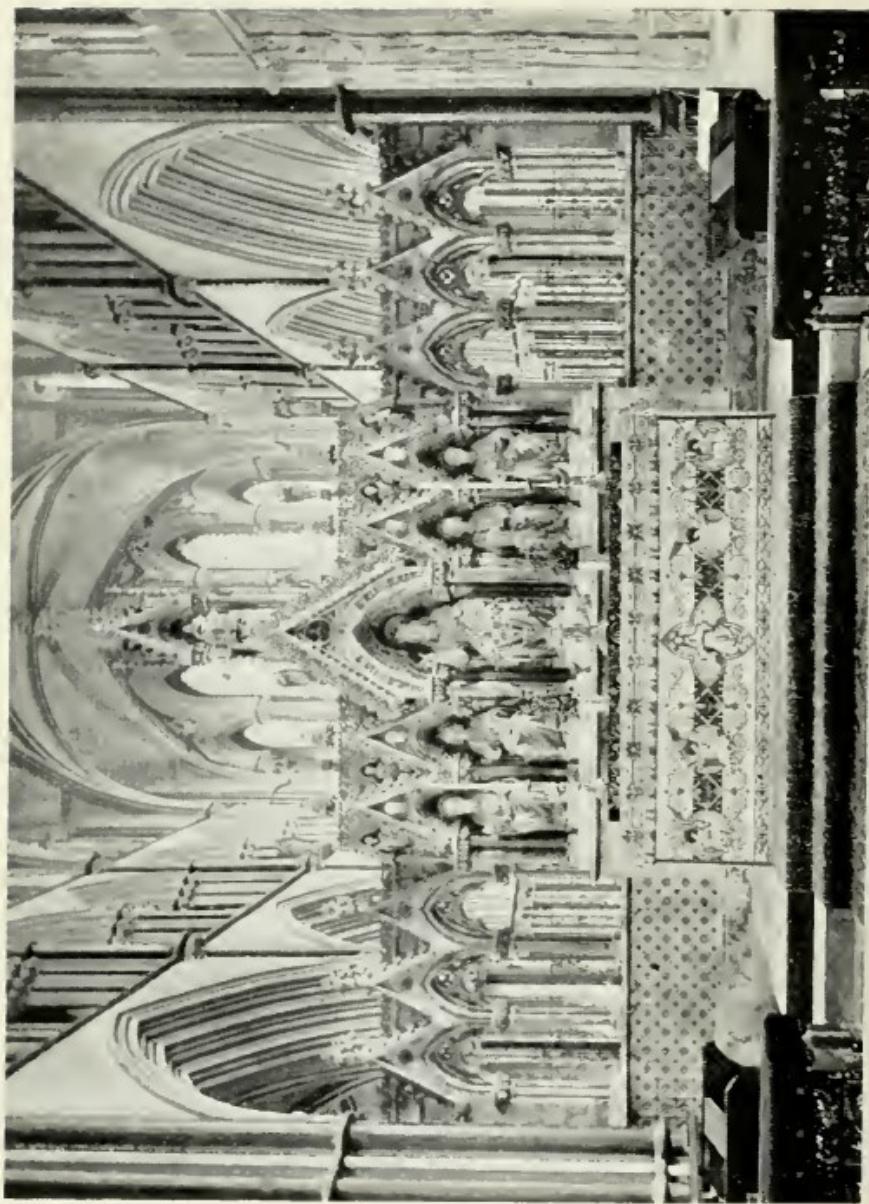
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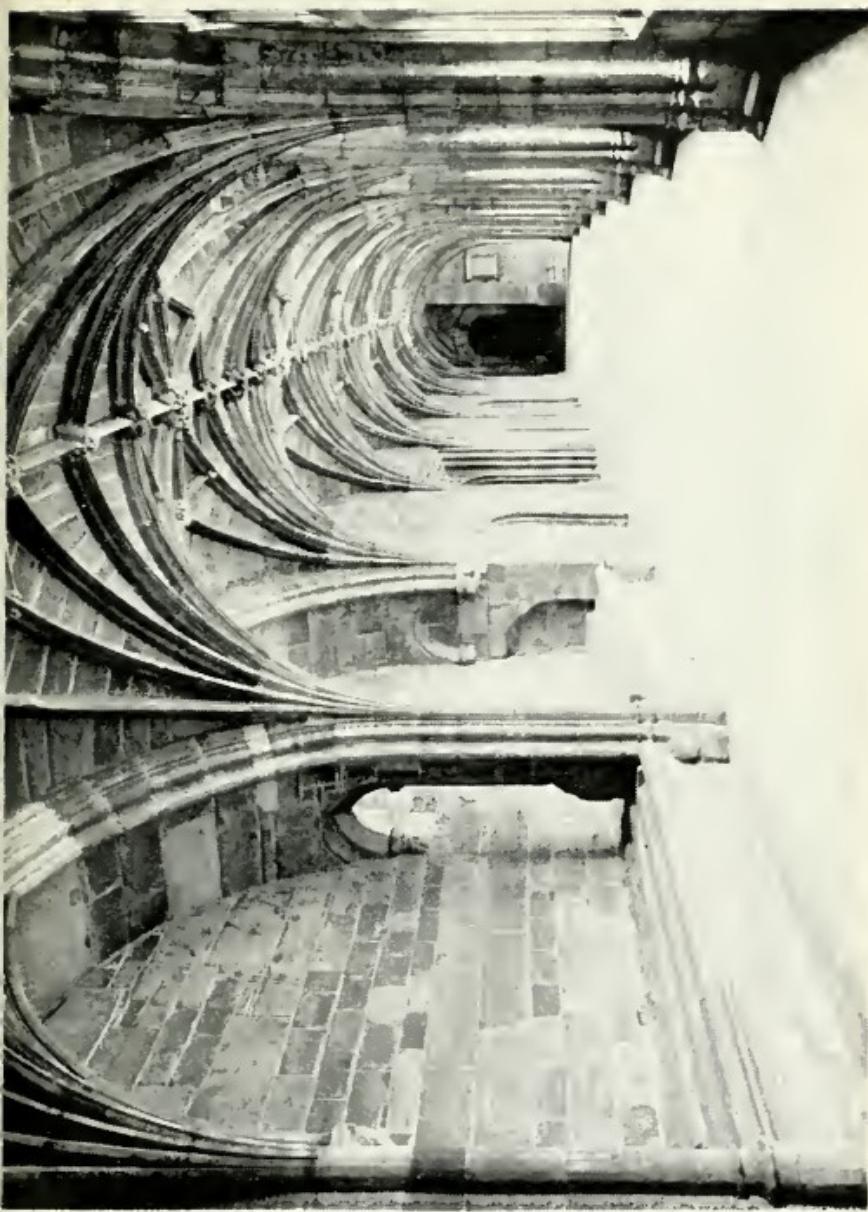


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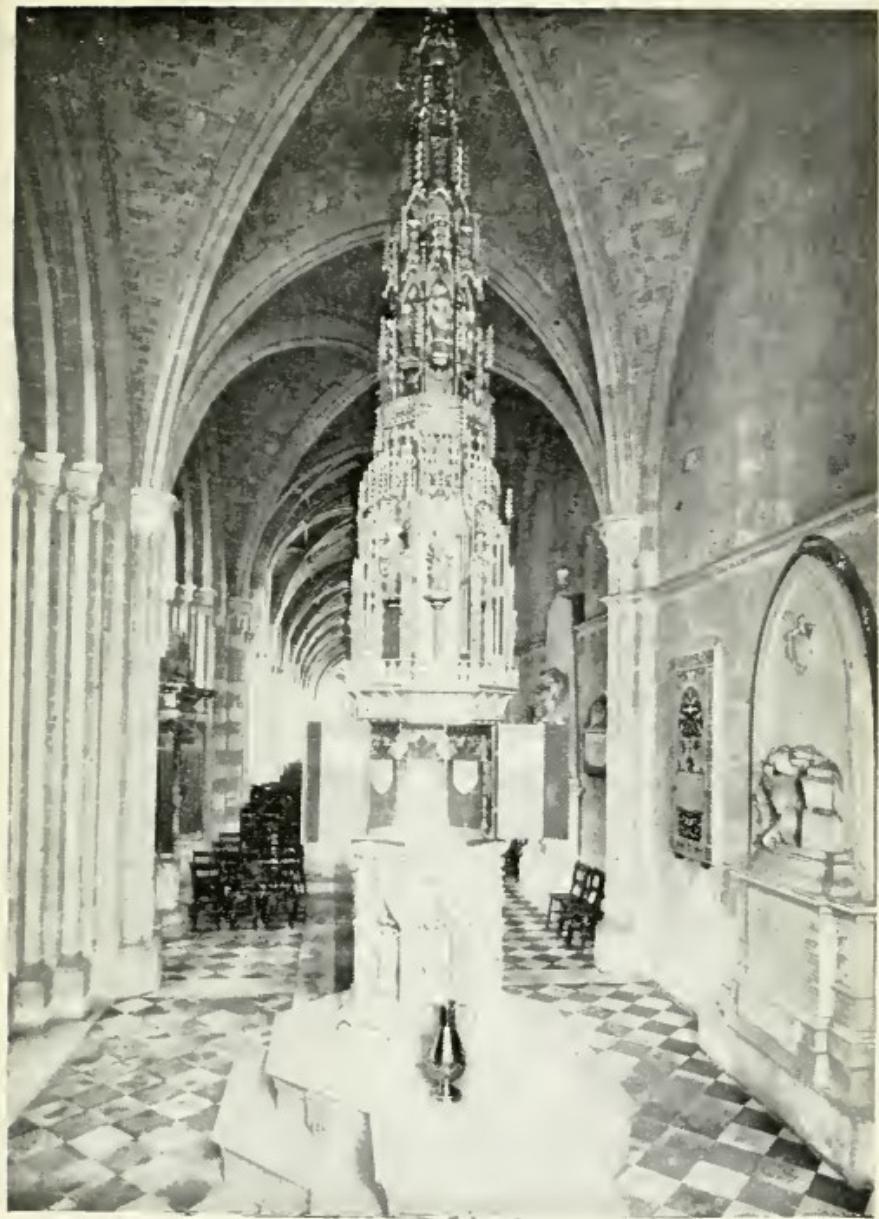
PRINCE ARTHUR'S CHANTRY.

HISTORICAL NOTES

- Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*
- A.D.
680. FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF WORCESTER.
873. **Werefriθ**: friend of Alfred the Great.
957. **Dunstan**: sometime Abbot of Gladstonbury.
961. **Oswald**: afterwards Saint Oswald; nephew of Odo, Archbp. of Canterbury; in 972 Archbp. of York as well as Bp. of Worcester; founded the monastery at Worcester, and remodelled those at Ely and St. Albans.
1062. **Wulfstan II**: patron saint of Worcester; said to have been a vegetarian.
1096. **Sampson**: Canon of Bayeux; his elder brother was Archbp. of York; his son also became Archbp. of York, and another son was Bp. of Bayeux.

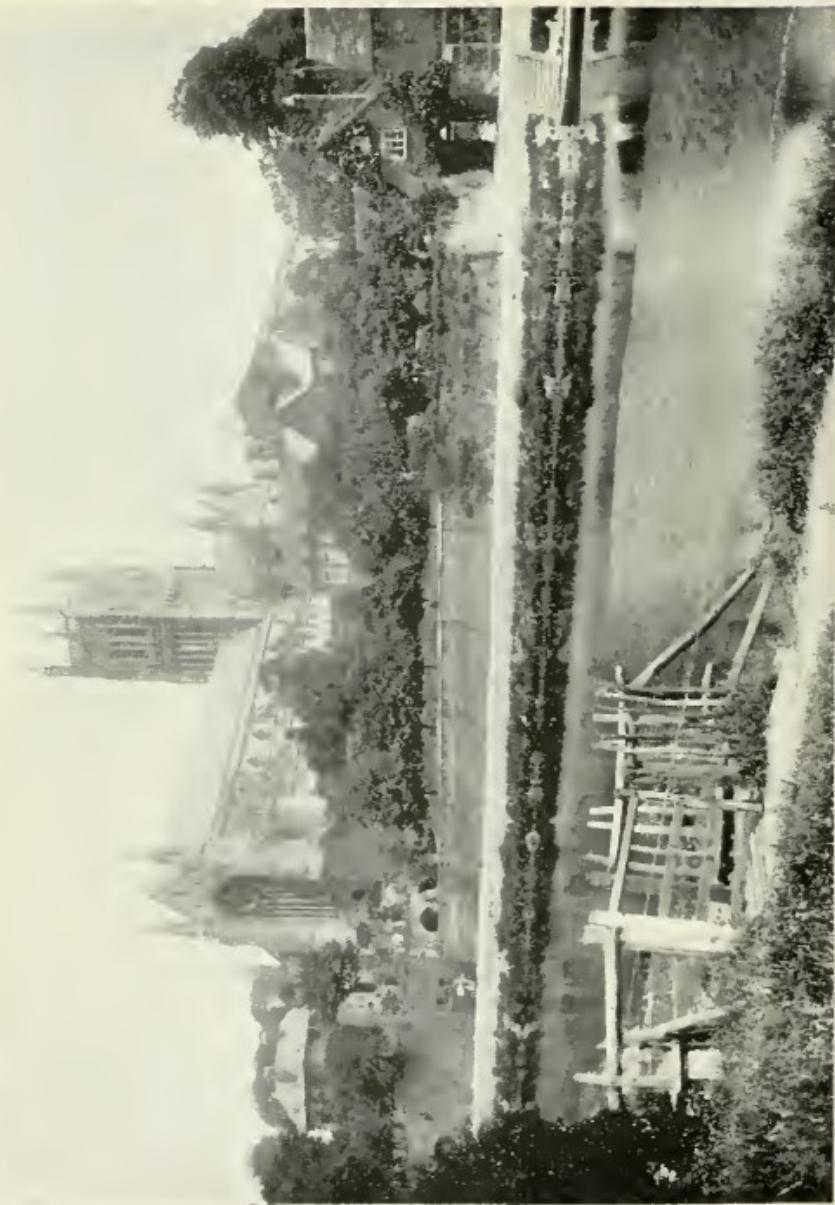
1164. **Roger Fitz Count**: conveyed message to the Pope that the king was not responsible for the murder of Becket.
1180. **Baldwin**: preacher of the Crusade, and himself a Crusader; to Canterbury 1185; died at Acre.
1200. **Mauger**: physician to Richard I; one of the bishops who pronounced the Papal interdict.
1214. **Walter de Gray**: King John's chancellor; to York 1215.
1216. **Silvester of Evesham**: buried King John.
- *1218. **William de Blois**: one of the builders.
- *1237. **Walter de Cantelupe**: uncle of the sainted Bp. of Hereford; supporter of Simon de Montfort.
- *1268. **Godfrey Giffard**: brother of William Giffard, Archbp. of York; completed Hartlebury Castle.
1307. **Walter Reynold**: to Canterbury 1313.
- *1317. **Thomas Cobham**: Prebendary of St. Paul's Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
1327. **Adam de Orlton**: accused, without cause, of having instigated the murder of Edward II; to Winchester 1333.
- *1337. **Thomas Hemenhale**: a monk of Norwich.
- *1350. **Wolstan de Braunsford**: builder of the Guesten Hall.
1350. **John de Thoresby**: Master of the Rolls; Chancellor of England; to York 1352.
- *1352. **Reginald Brian**: friend of the Black Prince.
1362. **John Barnet**: Canon of St. Paul's; Treasurer of England; to Bath and Wells 1363.
- *1375. **Henry Wakefield**: Treasurer of England.
- *1395. **Tideman de Winchcomb**: physician of Richard II.
1426. **Thomas Polton**: attended the Council of Basle, where he died and is buried.
1435. **Thomas Bourchier**: to Ely 1443; to Canterbury, 1454.
1443. **John Carpenter**: Provost of Oriel, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
1476. **John Alcock**: a guardian of Edward V; founder of Jesus College, Cambridge; to Ely.
1521. **Julius de Medicis**: Pope Clement VII.
1522. **Jerome de Ghinucciis**: supported Henry VIII in his divorce of Catherine of Arragon.
1535. **Hugh Latimer**: the martyr.
1539. **John Bell**: resigned 1556.
1543. **Nicholas Heath**: imprisoned in reign of Edward VI; restored by Queen Mary; President of Wales; Chancellor of England.

1552. **John Hooper**: the famous Martyr-bishop of Gloucester, joined for a time to Worcester.
1554. **Richard Pates**: deprived by Queen Elizabeth; present at the Council of Trent; died at Louvain.
Five ex-bishops of Worcester: Pates, Latimer, Bell, Heath, and Hooper were living at the same time.
1559. **Edwin Sandys**: President of Catherine Hall, Cambridge; to London 1570; to York 1577.
- *1571. **Nicholas Ballingham**: from Lincoln.
1577. **John Whitgift**: to Canterbury 1583.
- *1584. **Edmund Freake**: from Norwich.
- *1610. **Henry Parry**: from Gloucester.
- *1617. **John Thornborough**: from Bristol.
1641. **John Prideaux**: a poor native of Devonshire; travelled to Oxford, and was employed in the kitchen of Exeter College; on his ability becoming known he was admitted a member of the College of which he became Rector; Regius Professor of Divinity; a staunch Royalist; died in poverty.
1662. **John Gauden**: author of *Icon Basilike*.
- *1663. **Robert Skinner**: Bristol 1637; Oxford 1641 imprisoned by the Puritans; died at the age of eighty; the last bishop consecrated before the Great Rebellion.
- *1671. **William Blandford**: Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; Bishop of Oxford.
- *1675. **James Fleetwood**: Provost of King's Camb.; only member of his family to remain Royalist.
- *1683. **William Thomas**: a Nonjuror; but died before deprivation.
- *1689. **Edward Stillingfleet**: the leader of the Protestants in the reign of James II.
1699. **William Lloyd**: one of the Seven Bishops.
- *1717. **John Hough**: the famous president of Magdalen College, Oxford dispossessed by James II; King William made him Bishop of Oxford; he declined the Primacy 1715.
- *1743. **Isaac Madox**: founder of Worcester Infirmary.
- *1759. **James Johnson**: from Gloucester.
- *1781. **Richard Hurd**: the biographer of Warburton; preceptor of the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York; declined the Primacy 1783.
- *1861. **Henry Philpott**: resigned 1890.
1890. **John James Stewart Perowne**.
1901. **Charles Gore**.



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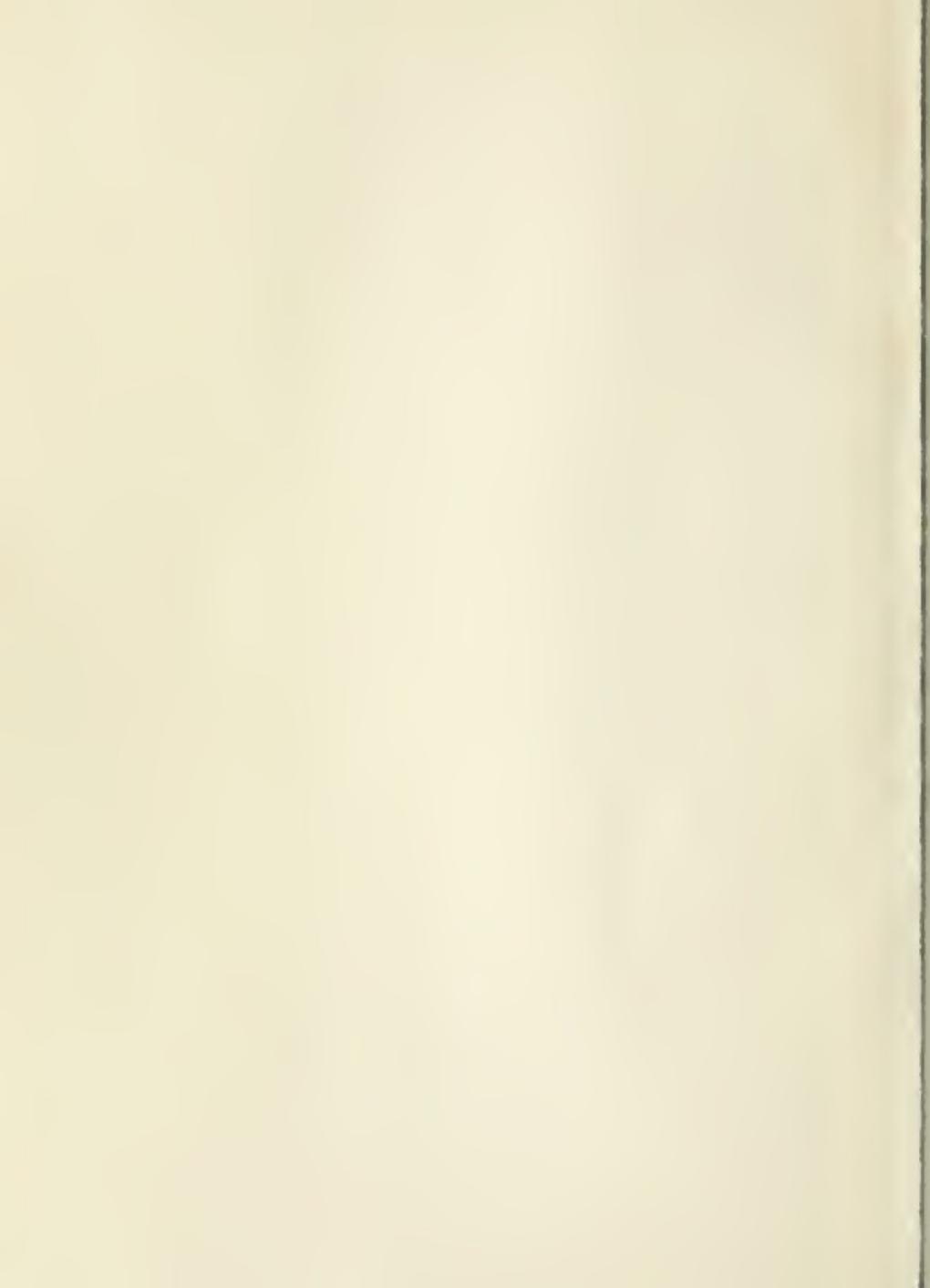
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